

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS



RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1935

NO. 2



A.T.&T. *and* RADIO

*Politics of
electrical
industry
described*

A Family Man's Plan

The Worker's Way of Providing an Estate for His Family

A little look into the future, which we all take sometimes, shows to the family man things which may need careful planning.

The family man's ideal is to continue in good health, with a good job, at least until the children are grown and can look out somewhat for themselves.

While the children are still little—maybe playing around the floor in a pen, or building so-called houses of blocks—it seems incredible that in a short fifteen years or so their “higher education” will loom as one of the major problems in the family.

In even less than fifteen years, the family expenses may develop into a heavy burden for the mother in those cases where the father is taken away by premature death.

One way of taking care of the mother and children until they are grown is for the father to add to his insurance a plan for FAMILY INCOME, so that if he is taken away from the family prematurely, they will have a fixed income for a fixed number of years.

A typical example is shown, the man age 35, the children under five.

\$2,500.00 Straight Life Insurance, non-participating, costs annually at age 35 -----	\$51.88
Family Income rider, covering twenty years, cost the first year-----	30.50
	<hr/>
	\$82.38

Each year the Family Income cost decreases.

* * * * *

On this plan, if the man dies at any time before the twenty years expire, the family receives as follows:

\$500.00 at his death,
\$25.00 a month for the balance of the twenty year period,
\$2,500.00 at the end of the twenty years.

* * * * *

If the man lives beyond the twenty years, the beneficiary receives the \$2,500.00 whenever his death occurs.

* * * * *

If you already carry \$2,500.00 individual insurance in Union Cooperative, the Family Income plan can be added to that policy, or it can be added to any new individual policy for \$2,500.00 or more.

PLAN NOW FOR TOMORROW'S EMERGENCIES

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 15th St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District.....CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 648, Lynn, Mass.

Third District.....EDW. F. KLOTER
265 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Fourth District.....ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER
7230 N. 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE
3530 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM
3641 Loughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District.....H. W. BELL
1464 Steele St., Denver, Colo.

Ninth District.....H. P. BRIGAERTS
Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads.....C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

**INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

First District.....G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District.....F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District.....M. P. GORDAN
607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District.....EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1717 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District.....JAMES F. CASEY
5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District.....G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District.....C. F. OLIVER
1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS'
DEPARTMENT**

President.....JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary.....MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Contents

Page

Frontispiece	46
A. T. and T. Puts Finger on Radio	47
Labor Is No Step-Child in Sweden	49
Politics of Electrical Industry Described	50
Electrical Committee Faces Grave Crisis	52
Sauce For the Goose Not For the Gander	53
Inspectors Move to Educate Consumers	54
Wheeler Moves to Protect Consumers	55
Wages May Stabilize Business System	56
Might Re-read "Tents of the Mighty"	58
Science: Tool or Doom of Happiness	59
Ickes Will Not Recede on Housing	60
Labor Department Makes Definitive Report	61
Believes F. H. A. Should Employ Co-operation	62
Build on the Wreck of Individualism	63
Editorial	64
Woman's Work	66
Correspondence	68
Fraternity of the Air	72
In Memoriam	86
Local Union Official Receipts	91

Magazine Chat

No development in the United States during the last two years is of more importance to labor than the complete and abject commercialization of the daily press. The days of individual journalism are gone forever, and it is right to point out that only in one city—Boston—is there any real competition between large newspapers.

This means that the fourth estate which used to be the repository of human freedom has become merely one more powerful instrument in the hands of plutocracy to control public opinion.

Labor, therefore, must continue to depend on its own magazines and newspapers if it is to know what is going on in the world and if it is to properly analyze forces that are changing its life and destiny.

We have received from a correspondent, Dan W. McKillin, Albany, N. Y., a clever piece of satiric verse on William Randolph Hearst and his yes-men, and we believe it properly reflects the labor man's attitude toward the yellow press.

Of all the children in the world
That's sent to love or trouble
you
The silliest and uselessest
Is little Richard Double-U.

He says that no mere cutting up
Will make more on the platter.
If one can have the whole darn
ham
To him, it doesn't matter.

We see the readers hold their
sides
And into laughter burst
Who read the little "yes man"
To little Mister Hearst.

And little Mister Hearst him-
self,
It sets us all to yellin'
Because he's just a "yes man"
To little Mister Mellon.

If there ever was a time when
labor people should rally around
their own newspapers and mag-
azines, it is now.



Courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

TRIM SECTION OF THE STATE-OWNED RAILWAY SYSTEM OF SWEDEN





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1935

NO. 2

A. T. and T. Puts Finger on Radio

THE radio broadcasting industry had its best financial year in 1934. It is embarrassed with riches. According to *Variety*, the amusement weekly, directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System met in December in order to disburse some of the happy profits made during the year. They were scheduling a cash dividend, although late in November they had declared a 50 per cent stock dividend. That sounds like the halcyon days of 1929 when America was living in a fool's paradise.

At once it must be said that there is sharp cleavage between the small stations and the huge networks. The small station did not make much money in 1934. It is apparent that the small station will never really become bloated with profits. It has a parallel in the small newspaper which serves the community. The 100 watters may be regarded as community enterprises operated by private capital. They serve the community and often they are tied up with churches, labor unions, co-operatives and other social groups. They feel sharply their difference from the great lucrative chains that have grown into such profitable businesses.

Again turning to the reports in *Variety*, we discover that it was the sale of network time that brought in the huge returns to Columbia and the National Broadcasting Company.

1932 Network Returns-----	\$39,500,000
1933 " "-----	31,500,000
1934 " "-----	42,500,000

The chains may be said to be the radio broadcasting industry in the United States. These chains are the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The American Broadcasting System which made some progress during the last year on the Eastern Seaboard has run into difficulties of late. There are a number of small networks that serve regions, but in the main there are only two national networks. This, then, is the picture in outline of the radio broadcasting industry in so far as locale and finances go.

Mother Bell to the Fore

The purpose of this article is not to lay undue emphasis upon the profitable and growing business of chains but to inquire into the relationship of the American Telephone and Telegraph, the giant telephone monopoly, to the radio business. Generally speaking, the 25,000,000 own-

Behind the lusty young radio industry looms the colossal communications monopoly. Networks impossible without A. T. and T. assistance. What policies result?

ers of radio receiving sets seldom, if ever, think of the telephone monopoly when they think of radio. They are not aware that the telephone company is in a position to exercise undue influence upon the radio industry if it so chooses. The networks make the business of radio broadcasting industry and the telephone company makes the networks. "During the year 1931," says the report of the Federal Radio Commission to Congress, "the American Telephone and Telegraph Company furnished program transmission circuits measuring more than 44,000 miles, actually about 90,000,000 miles, of wire to 12 radio networks through the United States." In other words, there would be no chain broadcasting without the telephone company. It is exercising its preferred position and its vested interest to collect millions of dollars a year from the radio industry. In 1931, the Federal Radio Commission estimated that the chains paid \$4,500,000 to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This is the reason that the chains charge about \$5,000 an hour for broadcasting, it is declared.

Labor Policies Similar

What kind of influence the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is exercising over the radio industry can not now be made completely clear. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has had sundry experiences with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company operating systems as to labor policies, began to see a marked similarity between the company union activities of the Bell Telephone system and the company union activities of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Whether Mother Bell, as the union men dub the Bell System, has had enough financial and other type of influence upon Columbia and National to force its anti-union labor policies upon the chains must yet be completely shown. However, during the year 1934, while operating under the code of fair competition of NRA, National and Colum-

bia have repeatedly violated Section 7(a) of the Recovery Act and instituted company unions in every one of their stations. This process has been accomplished by interference, coercion and restraint, and almost immediately after company unions are instituted, a slight raise in pay is given to the radio broadcast technicians.

The company union constitution and by-laws have a strong resemblance to similar plans set up in the telephone industry. We have quoted figures for the year 1931 and these are all that are available at present from any source other than the telephone company and the chains themselves. The new Federal Communications Commission has begun a study of the activities of the telephone monopoly. The study is still being carried on and figures are not now available. The American Telephone and Telegraph has been quite successful in heading off hitherto any investigation of its activities by federal agencies.

The telephone company was at one time directly interested in radio. It operated one important station at least and it had some backdoor ingress to the old Radio Corporation of America, which the United States Government forced to disband.

We are quoting the report of the Federal Radio Commission, published in June, 1932, dealing with the relationship of the telephone company to the chains.

Chains and A. T. and T.

"The development of chain broadcasting has resulted in a new and enlarged use of telephone facilities. Chain broadcasting is accomplished by the use of wire lines to feed the same program material to the transmitting apparatus of a large number of stations simultaneously. The lines (or program circuits) are procured, by lease, principally, from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and affiliated companies.

"During the year 1931 the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. furnished program transmission circuits measuring more than 44,000 miles, actually about 90,000 miles of wire, to 12 radio networks throughout the United States. Of this total mileage 32,500 circuit miles were furnished to seven permanent networks operating 16 consecutive hours daily, 6,500 circuit miles to temporary networks for service on temporary recurring periods, 5,000 circuit miles to permanent networks for special programs requiring facilities in addition to

existing permanent facilities. In addition to the 44,000 miles of program circuit, 34,000 miles of telegraph and teletypewriter circuit were furnished for use in connection with the co-ordination of the program circuits.

"The year 1931 witnessed a significant development in the transmission of programs by wire. This was the adoption by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. of a new type of cable circuit with a practically flat frequency characteristic from 50 to 8,000 cycles, which permits of the transmission of programs with practically no loss in quality in the tonal value of music, speech, or sound effect. The furnishing of program service by means of storm-proof cables also gives an added assurance against the possibility of interruptions to service. This new type of circuit owes its high efficiency to special loading and the use of special amplifiers. Facilities of this nature have been installed on parts of the National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System networks and will be gradually extended over the cable network of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

"During 1931 the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. overseas radio channels were used extensively in the transmission of programs between the United States and points in foreign countries. Most of these were special events, but during the year these circuits were used for regular weekly broadcasts. In all, the trans-Atlantic and South American radio channels handled approximately 185 programs during the year. Some of these were concerned with addresses by eminent statesmen and business men, others featured operas and musical numbers, as well as reports of important sporting events.

"The largest of these foreign programs was the one in connection with the Marconi day program for the National Broadcasting Co., on December 12, marking the thirtieth anniversary of the transmission of radiotelegraph signals across the Atlantic, during which the radiotelephone channels were employed to bring programs from London, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Warsaw, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro.

"In addition to the Marconi day program, the overseas radio channels were also used by the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System for the transmission of addresses by such internationally known personages as King George V, Premiers Mussolini, MacDonald, and Laval, President Von Hindenburg, Chancellor Bruening, George Bernard Shaw, the Prince of Wales, and Mahatma Gandhi, as well as reports on outstanding sporting events, such as the Oxford-Cambridge regatta, the English open golf finals, Wimbledon tennis matches, the Ryder cup golf match, the English Derby, and the Grand National Steeplechase in England.

"During the year 1931 the overseas radio channels were also used on numerous occasions to transmit programs given by the leading opera companies and sym-

phony orchestras at musical centers in Europe to American audiences.

Receipts Are Large

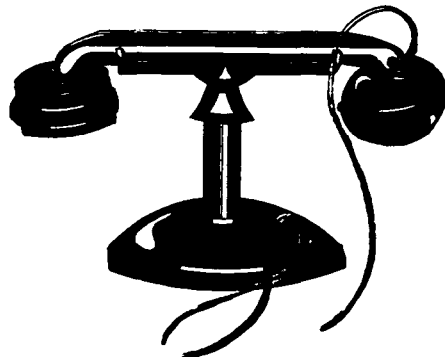
"The receipts during 1931 for the use of facilities for the transmission of program material for chain broadcasting and other related purposes amounted to about \$4,500,000. This amount includes certain charges covering facilities and services obtained from time to time by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., from its associated companies for use in connection with the provision of facilities for the transmission of program material."

Brief History of Old R. C. A.

Organized in October, 1919, by the General Electric Company, R. C. A. became the successor to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. The manufacturing plant, formerly owned by the Marconi Company, was leased in 1920 to General Electric. At that time General Electric owned about 35 per cent of the outstanding common stock of R. C. A., and the former Marconi interests owned an equal amount. During the next two years the United Fruit Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company acquired large holdings in R. C. A., with which they had patent agreements. Until 1926, Poor's carried the statement, "The General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the United Fruit Company own a substantial interest in the stock."

Aside from early patent agreements with A. T. & T. and the presence of Walter S. Gifford on R. C. A.'s board of directors up until about 1924, there was no indication of direct connection between R. C. A. and A. T. & T.

During the early years R. C. A. had five interlocking directorships with General Electric, three with Westinghouse and two with the Marconi interests. The five General Electric men continued on the R. C. A. board through 1932; they included Owen D. Young, Edwin W. Rice, Jr., Gordon Abbott, Albert G. Davis and Gerard Swope (who did not join R. C. A. until 1924). The three Westinghouse men were Guy E. Tripp, Edwin M. Herr and Harry P. Davis. In 1932 only one Westinghouse man, Paul D. Cravath, sat on the R. C. A. Board. The Marconi interests have been represented from the beginning, and still are, by George S. DeSousa and Edward J. Nally.



In 1932, just before General Electric and Westinghouse divested themselves of their R. C. A. holdings and outwardly removed their representatives from the R. C. A. board of directors in accordance with the consent decree, General Electric owned 40 per cent of the outstanding R. C. A. common stock and Westinghouse owned 22 per cent. How much, if any, was owned by A. T. & T., the United Fruit Company, or the Marconi people is not reported.

Dissolution Described

In 1930 the government instituted a suit against R. C. A., G. E., Westinghouse, A. T. & T., Western Electric, N. B. C. and others, charging violation of the anti-trust acts in the cross licensing agreements by which R. C. A. obtained rights to patents of these companies and to license others to use those patents. In 1929, R. C. A., G. E. and Westinghouse had entered a program for the unification of research, engineering, manufacturing and selling activities with regard to radio apparatus. In return for large blocks of R. C. A. stock, R. C. A. acquired certain factories formerly owned by G. E. and Westinghouse, and exclusive licenses to manufacture under all G. E. and Westinghouse patents for radio apparatus other than transmitting equipment and transmitter tubes. It also acquired the former holdings of the two manufacturing concerns in N. B. C. and other R. C. A. subsidiaries. Under the consent decree, G. E. and Westinghouse agreed to withdraw from the boards and committees of R. C. A. and its subsidiaries and to dispose of all the R. C. A. stock they held, by distributing it proportionately among their own stockholders or otherwise. R. C. A. is to continue to be the only organization empowered to license other manufacturers to operate under all existing and future radio patents of R. C. A., G. E., Westinghouse and A. T. & T. until 1955, and will retain the royalties received under such licenses. All such existing licenses are to remain in full force. The technical side of the radio apparatus industry thus is concentrated under a single head.

The National Broadcasting Company, Inc., was organized in November, 1926. R. C. A. owned half the stock and G. E. and Westinghouse owned the rest. In 1930 R. C. A. became the sole owner of N. B. C. when its unification program with those two companies was completed. At the time of its organization N. B. C. purchased the broadcasting station WEAf from A. T. & T. for \$1,000,000.

Radio broadcasting as it is known today was first introduced by Westinghouse in 1920 when it placed its Pittsburgh station KDKA into service, the first station in the world to operate on a daily schedule. Other Westinghouse broadcasting stations include KYW and KFKX, of Chicago; WBZA and W1XAZ of Springfield, Mass.; WBZ, of Boston, and W8XK, of Pittsburgh.

Wholly owned subsidiaries of the R. C. A. include the six following fields:

(Continued on page 92)

Labor Is No Step-Child in Sweden

By Dr. C. J. RATZLAFF, Professor of Economics, Lafayette College

(Editor's Note: This is the second article by Dr. Ratzlaff upon the managed capitalism of Sweden. The first appeared in January. Dr. Ratzlaff is author of "The Scandinavian Unemployment Relief Program.")

The Workers' Status in Scandinavia

IN a recent issue of this JOURNAL three phases of Sweden's "managed capitalism" were discussed. The article considered, first, the nature of the "managed capitalism;" secondly, the co-operative movement; and, thirdly, the relation of organized labor to the government. Mr. Hedges has raised other questions which concern the status of organized labor in the Scandinavian countries. I welcome the opportunity to discuss these questions in view of the fact that labor has at its command more political and economic power in Scandinavia (and more especially in Sweden) than it has in any of the other European countries. What has organized labor done with this power? Inasmuch as workers have, on the whole, attained an unusually high standard of work and life in these countries, it is important to consider the methods which organized labor has employed and the goals toward which it has worked.

Mr. Hedges has suggested the following questions:

(1) Is there a labor party in Sweden, or do workers secure the co-operation of other economic groups besides labor?

(2) Is there a movement projected by the employers of Sweden similar to the company union movement in the United States?

(3) What are the unemployment relief plans and are they similar to those developed in the United States under the "New Deal?"

I. The Labor Party

One basic characteristic holds for the workers' organizations in each one of the Scandinavian countries, namely, that these organizations have for many years maintained a strong political character. This expresses itself in the Social Democratic Labor Party. To take the case of Sweden, the first steps to give workers' groups a political structure occurred in 1883; and in 1894 the Social Democratic Labor Party was founded. There has been an increasingly intimate connection between that party and the trade unions. This has been especially true inasmuch as the National Confederation of Trade Unions has greatly facilitated such interrelation. In many instances the officials of one organization are leaders of the other national organization. In fact it has frequently been suggested that the membership of a trade union in the National Confederation should be made conditional upon the union's affiliation with the Labor Party. While no recent

Company unions do not exist, and true collective bargaining is taken as a matter of course.

statistics are available, it was found in 1912 that 45 per cent of the trade union members were members of the Social Democratic Party.

Stratification Is Deep

The striking difference between the American and European labor movement on the score of political organization has always been a puzzling problem to European labor leaders. The absence of an American labor party it seems to me is to be found in the fundamental difference in the historical, social, and economic backgrounds of the European country, on the one hand, and America, on the other. The background of Europe with its feudalism, aristocracy, and limited economic opportunity has bred a sharp and positive class consciousness which has been almost entirely absent in American national life. The feeling of social solidarity of European workers has obviously expressed itself in political grouping as well. With the social stratification which exists in the old world and the definite separation of the working-class from the middle-class (and, in turn, the middle-class from the upper-class), it must almost inevitably follow that not only will a strong political labor party develop but also that that party will become the majority party in the government. Such has been the case in Sweden.

II. The Nature of the Union Movement

The second question, noted above, concerns the "company union." It can be said briefly that this is practically non-existent in Scandinavia and particularly so in Sweden. A general acceptance of collectivism in all phases of economic and social life pervades the life of the Scandinavian countries. It is sometimes erroneously interpreted in terms of one sort of "ism" or another, for example, socialism. This is decidedly not the case and an accurate analysis of Scandinavian collectivism is extremely difficult. I might say, parenthetically, that a brief account of it is given in my book entitled "The Scandinavian Unemployment Relief Program" (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934). In my opinion the nature of this collectivism is fascinating as it may have a profound influence on our own national economic life.

True Collective Bargaining

Having a general acceptance of social and economic collectivism, it naturally follows that Scandinavian employers readily utilize collective bargaining in their relations with their workers. In the case of Sweden, the National Confederation of Trade Unions, established in 1898, brings together into one organization 37 (in 1930) federations of trade unions which include all important trades. The employers likewise have formed a central, unified structure in their General Federation of Swedish Employers (Svenska Arbetsgivareforenin-

(Continued on page 90)



Courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

BULLERFORSN POWER STATION

Sweden Is With Regard to the Supply of Waterpower One of the Countries in Europe Which Nature Has Most Favored. The Water Power Is Estimated at From 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 Horsepower, of Which 1,250,000 Horsepower Is at Present Utilized.

Politics of Electrical Industry Described

By COMMENTATOR

(Editor's Note: Here is an article that is informative, quietly amusing, and important. It undertakes to orient the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL in the politics of the electrical industry. Who is who, and what is what in that industry is not left in doubt. Particularly important is the article, just at this time, because the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association, the standards-making body for the industry, will meet in March to make a momentous decision. That decision will determine whether standards are to be made by, for, and of a small group, or by, for and of all the constituents in the industry.)

IT seems well at the very outset to tell our dear readers what utilities really are—not the local home utility which we all know and whose co-operation has often continued frank and fair with the home public to which it is a servant—but the empire-building utility whose *dementia praecox* has gone unchecked to the unmanageable stage which produces Noises in the head, illusions of grandeur and like irksome aberrations. Well, dear readers, the utilities of the empire building and Noise producing type are those which, according to the Federal Trade Commission's reports, now being released, have for some years been seeking to hypnotize (or charm) a docile public into acceptance of a utility sacrosanctity and overlordship. Two prodigious efforts to so hypnotize public opinion, through apparently disinterested (but entirely purchasable) agencies, are the salad-age attempts of these empire-building minds among utilities, which this Trade Commission describes.

The first of these two methods was to use the "free" press (well oiled) to impress the pro-utility complex upon the adult but gullible patrons of the "free" press. There was no ethical limit to these efforts to use the press and certainly no financial limits. Excellent writers, men of reputation, were bought and used. Their stories are grimly humorous as we look back on these relatively crude early efforts of utilities, now succeeded by so much more subtle and illusive measures. Newspapers were bought, both by enormous advertising fees and by outright purchase (see the current Trade Commission reports).

Sought Control of Schools

The second of these two salad-age methods was the control of schools so as to mold the opinions of the coming generations—a "grand" effort to create robots—not teaching how to think but what to think. Learned professors with bright minds, ambitious writers of text books—all were tempted by the gold stream poured out to them by the empire-building utilities, after this gold

How does one man familiar with the very dynamo of the great electrical industry view the clash and grind of forces within that industry?

stream had been collected in profits from this very public. The moral of teaching became "get yours" in place of the outmoded "wisdom is better than rubies."

According to reports, these empire-building methods to sway the public, cost \$30,000,000 per year. But as the managing director of N. E. L. A. said to these utilities in 1924, "All the money being spent is worth while. * * * Don't be afraid of the expense. The public pays the expense." This man was by N. E. L. A. greatly rewarded in salary, and was shortly retired to a position among the great of the earth, in the National Broadcasting Company. His words are often quoted unctuously. He decides the morality of proposed broadcasts. Nothing improper can escape his sternly moral and discerning eye, today. This, dear reader, shows what traits of character you should emulate.

It is useless to say that these efforts to control public sentiment were without effect. These signs and wonders shown by these false prophets would have seduced, if it were possible, even the elect. But the public began to use its own sturdy intelligence, rebelled against these empire building efforts to regiment adults and children alike into robots. A little consideration that the "public pays the expense" was the curative.

But were these two "educational" strings all the empire builders had to their bow of control? By no means. A far subtler and more ingenious weapon was being forged which at first had been disdained in favor of the cruder early propaganda. But the continuance of Noises in the head progressively unhinged the mental balance and moral perception of these empire builders. Their illusions of grandeur persisted. *This latter weapon is the control of standards such as states and cities adopt and must adopt, to govern electrical wiring—materials, methods and workmanship.* For several years the big Noise has set about seeing how to secure control of these standards. He saw, that by controlling these standards, cities and states were being controlled—how much finer than merely propagandizing adults and children who were rebelling at such efforts.

A few years ago, according to seepage from the reservoir of information accumulated by the Noises, one of the Noise-employing empire builders pounded

a table to emphasize his ultimatum to a group of manufacturers, saying his associates could handle all other groups—the federal government since Mr. Blank was then president, the state industrial commissions ("see what we have done with the state public utility commissions"), the fire insurance companies ("we can withdraw \$800,000,000 of insurance tomorrow and carry it ourselves"), the local municipal inspectors ("let us know anyone who opposes us, locally or in any inspector committee, and we shall do the rest—we have a man in each city to watch each such inspector"). Other threats against some of these and other groups have since been devised and employed as will later appear. "But," pounded this empire builder, "we would like to know whether you manufacturers are going along with us or with the riff raff." This particular empire builder is not one of those at present under indictment, but this course of action was receiving moral and financial support from some of those now indicted, whose representatives were nodding approval at the pounded table. The Noise producer went on to say "we expect to break down this National Electrical Code. We begin to find it stands in our way. We shall build up a code of our own and we shall interpret it, too." Could this be the motive and germ of the Edison Electric Institute code whose birth throes were shrouded ("covered") in the "triangle" mystery, but which is now being presented by the E. E. I.-mothers as a most innocent babe, fit to be legitimized and to take over the birthright of the present N. E. Code—the child of lawful wedlock?

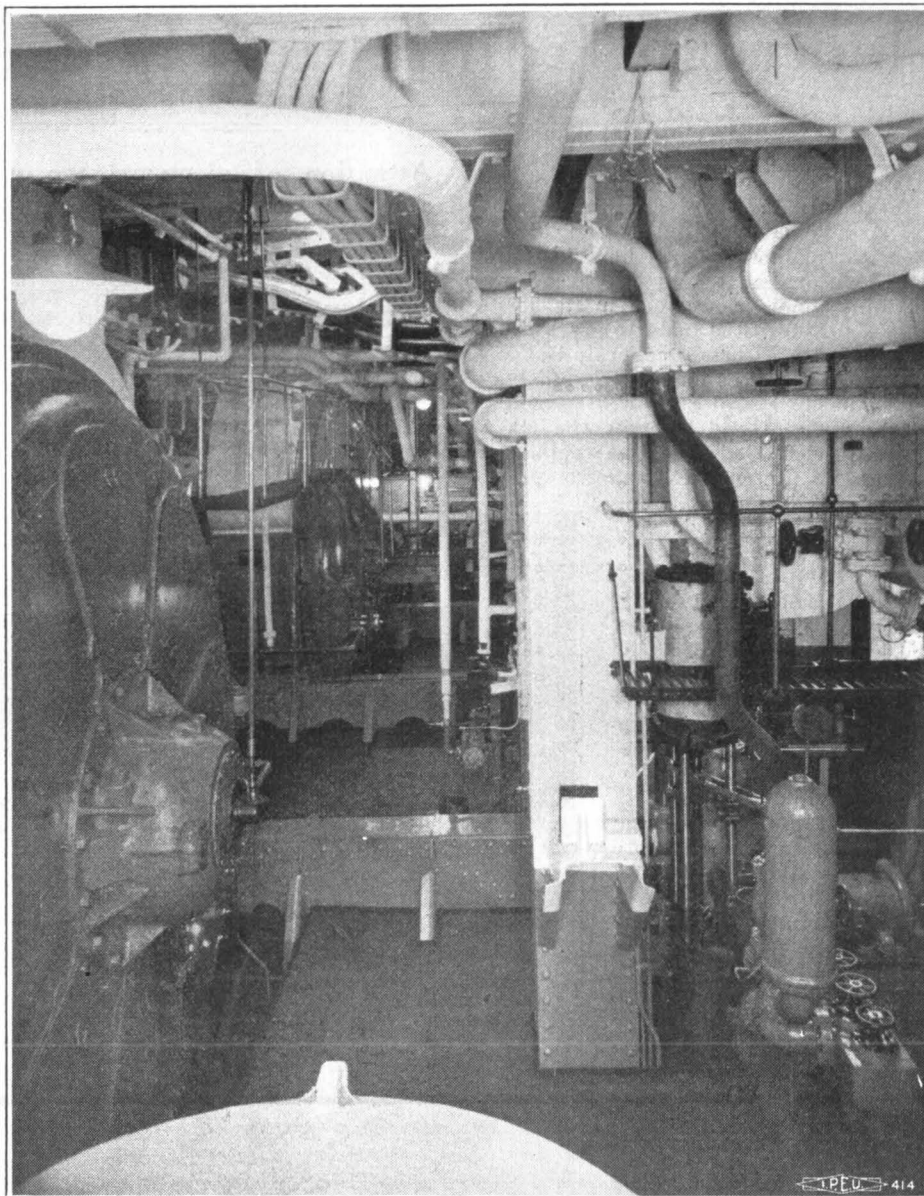
The amount of financial pressure directly and by implication placed by the empire builders upon manufacturers will, of course, never be fully known. So far, it has not even been inquired into. Orders withdrawn, banking difficulties, unfair competition existed, and even less tangible means, are hard to pin down, harder to describe without further injuring already injured parties. The federal investigators have a fertile field here, yet untouched, but "which shall be revealed." One might wonder why the threatened manufacturers sitting at the pounded table did not openly and unitedly rebel, and even bring these utterances out into the open before the other branches of the public which the table-pounder undertook to discount so thoroughly. If one could answer this inquiry one might also be able to answer why fire insurance companies were later forced into the position of arriving through "covered" conferences at compoundings with the table pounders, Noises and others of this brand, to consider and sometimes "accept" "trials" by utilities of illegal wiring methods and materials—violation of existing ordinances and statutes.

Bare Neutral Campaign Exposed

For only a little later, early in 1931, the empire builders had been informed by the as-yet-still-unmuzzled fire underwriters that some members of the N. E. L. A. were installing or having installed in private premises, wiring materials and methods which were not in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Code. The empire builders stated, in reply, that the question of such installations was one of policy "to be settled, not by the Electrical Committee (supposed, up to that time, to be industry's meeting point with cities and states) but by the executives of the principal interests involved, namely, the insurance people, the electric light and power group, and the manufacturers." Note how little part the public is to have in making decisions vital to its welfare. The empire builders thereupon proceeded to claim that the fire underwriters had agreed that if N. E. L. A. should sponsor a variation from the Code (a violation of this minimum standard) and should define a program for its use, the National Board of Fire Underwriters would always consider such a proposal, report its views to N. E. L. A. and to the fire insurance inspection bureaus.

Cities and states gradually learned of this apparent capitulation of fire insurance groups, but rather naturally declined to leave to the commercial interests to decide whether materials and methods conflicting with a legally adopted code, could be tried out at the wish of a promoter, even if the promoter were an empire builder—however Noisome. Inquiries of the fire insurance groups by cities, however, have failed to elicit satisfactory responses—or denials of such "covered" agreements (which may be illegal conspiracies to defeat the law). It remains therefore for cities to resume closer and fuller management of their own affairs, which utilities would thus assume to take out of public control, should the public supinely accept such overlordship.

Everyone recalls how in 1932 the discredited name N. E. L. A. was discarded with appropriate ceremonies and the highly complimentary name Edison Electrical Institute was assumed by the utilities who had decided to shed the old skin—the leopard's spots. To demonstrate to a somewhat skeptical public a change of heart as well as of skin, Mr. Cortelyou declared the primary principles (and note that these are truly principles, not rules) of E. E. I. to embody frankness and fair dealing with the public. Mr. Carlisle added "Any taint of propaganda, of lobbying, of trying to color facts or to influence anyone except with facts, is definitely ended in this association." These were fine words and led to expectation of fine deeds. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Was this brand of procedure followed? Unfortunately, no. Was it the intent to follow? We hope so. Will it yet be followed? We are sure that it will be, for a very healthy reason. The public will insist.



Courtesy International Mercantile Marine Co.
Bare-Neutral System of Groundings Originated in the Marine Field—But There Are Marked Differences Between House and Boat Wiring.

No Change of Heart Seen

Yet within a few months of this skin shedding, this new phoenix was found to be definitely continuing its propaganda, its lobbying, its trying to color and influence. It appears that this great name-changing operation had not silenced the Noises in the head, whose propaganda, possibly under some sweeter smelling name, was believed to be a method suited to the purpose of controlling the people's code—the National Electrical Code. Perhaps Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Carlisle did not know of the table thumping and head Noise symptoms.

In any event we find a statement being widely disseminated in 1933 among utilities and trusted confidants, and gradually leaking out to others and to the unintended and undesired attention of the freight-paying public—that the Big Noise "thinks the way out is to change the National Electrical Code procedure (in order to control and change the code itself—the conception of the E. E. I.

draft code now brought into the open, without the effort at code procedure control being accomplished) by establishing an authoritative agreement of manufactures, utilities and insurance groups," "placing the code under joint sponsorship of these groups" (or Electrical Standards Committee of American Standards Association.)—The Noises felt either Electrical Standards Committee or the three commercial groups meant the same commercial control) * * * "and then all electrical interests could unite (said the Big Noise) on this representative program." The Big Noise went on to suggest a "technical committee" of 12 members to do this job.

Of course the head Noises did not stop at this point. To follow their devious ways would fill volumes. Their time and the public's money have been spent for some years without stint. The "triangle" meetings of 1934 involve such charges, amounting to many thousands of dollars. These devious ways were

(Continued on page 88)

Electrical Committee Faces Grave Crisis

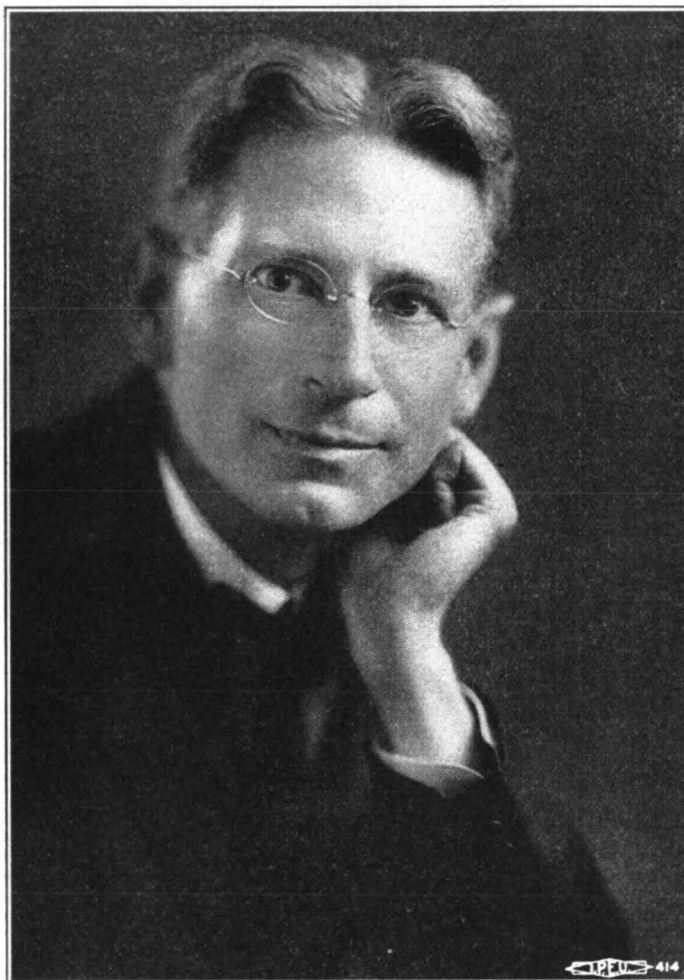
EYES of the entire electrical industry are directed to the electrical committee, standard-making agency of the National Fire Protection Association. At a regular meeting to be held in March, this committee will be asked to make decisions that will preserve or undermine public confidence in its service as a disinterested body to serve the entire industry. Certain concrete issues are before the committee; namely, whether bare neutral system of wiring is to be adopted and whether the National Electrical Code is to be replaced by a briefer system of standards proposed by a utility group. The National Electrical Code represents the accumulated experience of all standard-making agencies in the electrical industry. It has been in effect in one form or another for many years. It has been adopted by many cities of the United States as the basis for municipal electrical ordinances.

The National Fire Protection Association has asserted that its purpose is "to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection and fire prevention; to obtain and circulate information on these subjects and to secure the co-operation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire." This association is composed of about 120 members and over 2,500 associate members, these members being organizations, firms, corporations and societies. The electrical committee is the storm center for all the politics of the electrical industry. In origin the committee went back to the idea of promoting the science of fire protection, and the standards were originally set up on an engineering basis, but in late years many sections of the industry have felt that engineering principles have given way to merely commercialized aims. It is composed of 48 members and 43 alternates. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never been allowed to have a representative on this committee. Where labor has had representation, it has come through the U. S. Department of Labor by tolerance. The public group so-called is small and consists largely of representatives of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, the International Association of Municipal Electricians and those few scientists left drawn from the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

The International Brotherhood of

Attention of electrical world drawn to standard-making agency of N. F. P. A. Decision may mean final dissolution of the committee.

Electrical Workers has been a member of the National Fire Protection Association for five years and has taken an active interest in the present crucial con-



STORM CENTER
Quiet, Reflective M. J. Lloyd, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Is Chairman of a Sub-committee to Pass on Bare-Neutral and Other Controversial Matters.

trovery. It has addressed the following letter to every member of the electrical committee:

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been a member of the National Fire Protection Association for five years. Membership has been consistent with both our position and policies within the electrical industry. We have always stood for the highest standards of material equipment and workmanship, and believe that these standards are inter-penetrating. The

organization has had keen interest in standards which protect both property and life. Property standards affect jobs of our members and safety standards affect our personnel.

"We have seen with a good deal of dismay during the last 10 years a rapid encroachment of commercial practices upon engineering standards. This trend does not need to be described, only mentioned.

"As you know the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never had representation on the electrical committee of N. F. P. A. From

time to time we have been informed by authorities that there is no necessity for this large and influential organization to be represented upon this committee inasmuch as the committee represents the entire industry. The committee under this concept is viewed as an industry congress representing the industry rather than an assembly of varied and diverse interests within the industry. We have never accepted this point of view, but now, acting upon it, I am writing you as a member or as an alternate on the electrical committee. We believe that a crisis has been reached in the committee's affairs and that this crisis must be met frankly and adequately within the next two months. As a constituent of this committee and as a member of the industry we wish to inform you emphatically that

Position Outlined

"(1) We are against bare neutral and other cheap wiring systems because they increase hazards to life and property and have been proved over and over again to be defective.

"(2) We are opposed emphatically to the proposed revision of the National Electrical Code submitted to the electrical committee by the electric light and power group because this proposal represents a backward step; represents further invasion by the commercial spirit of engineering standards; and represents an effort of a section of the industry to control policies for the entire industry.

"(3) We are against any action of the electrical committee that smacks of star chamber methods.

"We will appreciate very much knowing where you as a member of the electrical committee stand on these important measures.

(Continued on page 82)

Sauce for the Goose Not for the Gander

The Philosopher Meditates

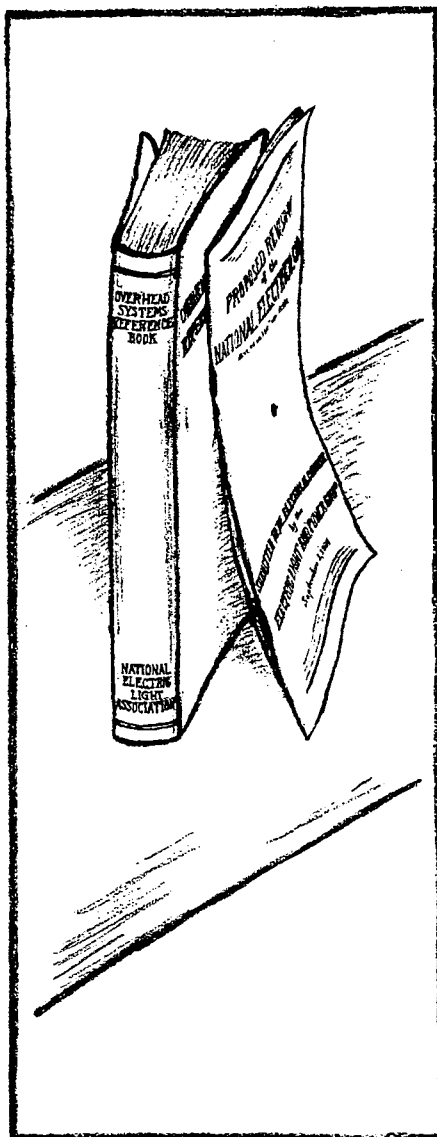
THE philosopher is sitting in his office contemplating. He is in a reminiscent mood. He has been a member of the electrical industry man and boy now for nearly 30 years. He takes rather a paternal interest in the entire industry. He wants to see it succeed. "My, my," he says, puffing on a corn cob pipe, "I don't see just where we are getting to."

What has set the philosopher off is the comparison of two publications that are lying before him. One is a large leather-backed volume, beautifully printed, numbering 575 pages. It is entitled "Overhead Systems Reference Book," prepared by a special committee of overhead systems committee, Engineering National Section, National Electric Light Association. The other publication is a pamphlet of only 38 pages with exactly the same format as the larger work, entitled "Proposed Revision of the National Electrical Code," based on the text of the edition of 1933 by the electric light and power group. The date of the larger volume is 1927 and the date of the smaller pamphlet is 1934. "In seven years," ruminates the philosopher, "the utility interests have given up an interest in electrical standards from an engineering standpoint for an interest in electrical standards from a commercial standpoint. In short, our utility neighbors have become nothing more nor less than a bunch of merchandisers. Their leadership hardly deserves the respect of folks who are interested in protection of life and property—men on the job and owners of costly buildings."

The philosopher turns the pages of the larger volume dated 1927 and is deeply impressed by the detailed, voluminous engineering material contained in this volume, the effort of its authors to guide all the folks interested in sound wiring into the right channels. He finds, for instance, on page 55 a large section devoted to steel poles, towers and substation structures beautifully illustrated. He finds on page 100 a section devoted to insulators carefully diagrammed with mathematical tables that make his poor head dizzy. He finds on page 400 a large section devoted to methods of construction for low and medium voltage lines, also well documented. Somewhat sadly he turns to the Proposed Revision of the National Electrical Code and can find nothing in this proposed revision that looks like material contained in the sections mentioned once contained in the 1927 voluminous guide book. "Is it possible," he asks, "that our utility neighbors believe in one kind of wiring for themselves and another kind for customers?" At any rate our philosopher turns to the Proposed Revision of the National Electrical Code. He is amazed to find the proposed revision of the code that has taken years of accumulated experience to build up is to be replaced by 38 pages of more or less general

Older publication of utility group suggests decay of earlier engineering ideals, and the exaltation of profit motives.

statements. He comes to the conclusion that the proposed regulations of the utilities are so general that they will admit of many ambiguous interpreta-



COMPARISON

tions of any person who is charged with their administration. He says, "I pity the poor electrical inspector who will undertake to rule if this skeleton electrical code is allowed to replace the older document. The poor electrical inspector will go looney for he will soon be tied up with his own permissive interpretations and not the code but the common

law made by the electrical inspector himself will rule."

The philosopher shakes his hoary head in sadness and he concludes: "Is it that our utility neighbors mean by their proposal that not the tested practices of the great electrical industry are to dictate standards but the hit-and-miss interpretations of many men, and does this mean that a condition will be created under which powerful utility interests can control standards for their own special purposes?"

ELEVEN QUESTIONS FOR UTILITY GROUPS NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE SPONSORS

W. H. Greenlaw, president of the International Association of Municipal Electricians, has prepared a series of questions for sponsors of the utilities' proposed substitute for the National Electrical Code:

1. Is the redraft a minimum standard which architects, contractors, workers, manufacturers, consumers and inspectors can rely on as a protection for fair competition for safety, for fraud prevention?

2. If the answer is yes.

If so, why do introductory and introductory clauses say that inspectors should allow methods and materials which do not comply, and they must determine how far to go?

Does this not destroy the code as a minimum?

3. What standard will inspectors, contractors in competition, consumers and others use to determine how much below the requirements they may allow installations to go? Will this not mean a new minimum standard or will there be no minimum, no limit to how bad wiring may become?

4. Do you know how many rules in Article 4 or parts of rules, are entirely omitted from the redraft—do not appear in any part of the redraft?

Same for Article 5?

There are many omissions.

You should say you know of none or that there are none.

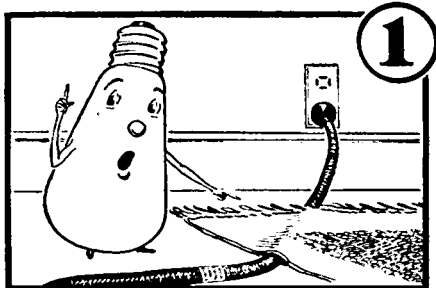
5. Do you think it is practical for a so-called code to have the rules for a method of wiring—say surface metal raceway—scattered into several articles—some coming under one heading, some under another, some mentioning surface metal raceways, most of them hidden under "general" titles, which a code user never thinks of as having to do with this method of wiring?

Do you think this makes it easier for a wireman, contractor, manufacturer, an inspector to use the code and say the code allows this—the code does not allow that (which is what any code must do)? Do you think this makes all parties understand the rules the same way? Or do you think this makes the code harder

(Continued on page 83)

Inspectors Move to Educate Consumers

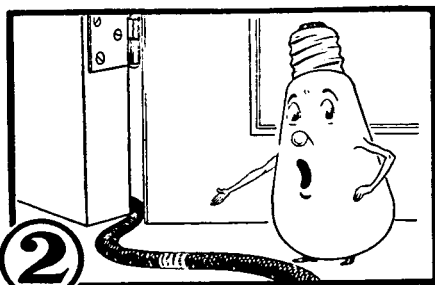
THE International Association of Electrical Inspectors (eastern section) has begun a campaign for greater safety in the home. By means of charts, publicity in newspapers and magazines and attractive booklets, hazards incident to unskilled wiring, cheap,



NEVER RUN CORDS UNDER RUGS.
They become worn too quickly.

non-standard materials, and the ignorance of quality are being exposed.

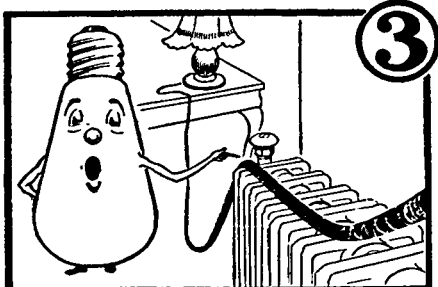
Few people realize how dangerous one's private household is when taken in the mass. Domestic accidents mount



DO NOT PLACE CORDS IN DOOR JAMBS.
Squeezing like this breaks the protective covering.

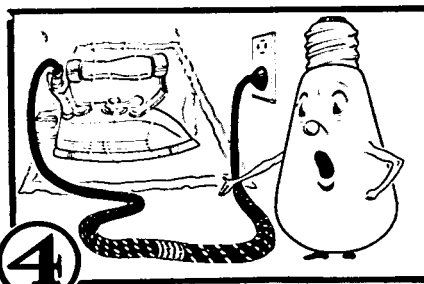
every year from sundry causes and not the least of these causes is defective wiring.

The campaign of the I. A. of E. I. is in charge of James Smith. Mr. Smith is



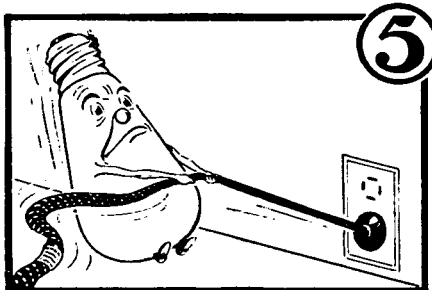
CORDS SHOULD NEVER BE RUN OVER RADIATORS OR STEAMPIPES. *Insist on approved cords made for use in damp places and where contact with metal is likely to occur.*

contacting manufacturers who have interest in seeing that good materials and sound wiring are part of the accepted standards of consumers. He is also aggressively leading his campaign into



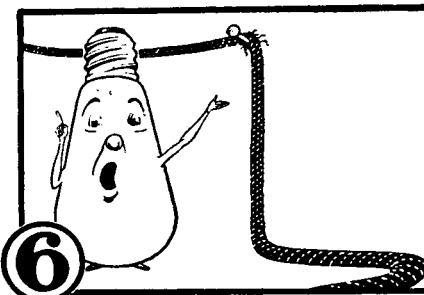
NEVER LEAVE HEATING APPLIANCES CONNECTED WHEN NOT IN USE. *Fire is too frequently caused this way.*

those publications which are read by housewives as well as by men of the household. Charts are being sent to



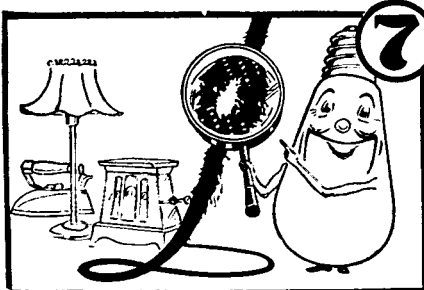
DO NOT DISCONNECT APPLIANCES BY PULLING ON THE CORD. *This loosens the connections and is a frequent cause of trouble.*

properly interested people. Mr. Smith's address is 85 John Street, New York City. He is seeking the co-operation of



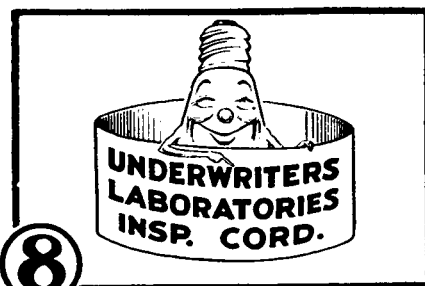
CORDS SHOULD NEVER BE USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PERMANENT AND PROPERLY INSTALLED WIRING.

social agencies in various communities, and is suggesting programs for community campaigns. The organizations



CORDS SHOULD BE EXAMINED REGULARLY. *Worn out cords should be replaced immediately to prevent short circuits.*

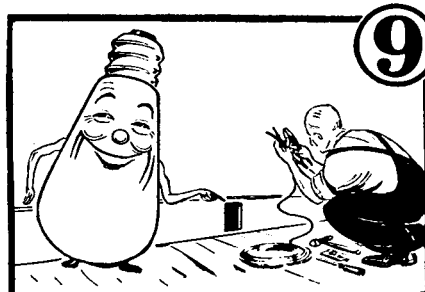
that Mr. Smith has in mind are electrical leagues, women's clubs, veterans' organizations, and labor unions. He regards local electrical inspection bureaus as good contact points because it is their duty to promote safe conditions in the



INSIST ON APPROVED LABELED CORD WITH APPLIANCES, LAMPS AND CORD ATTACHMENTS. *They wear longer and are safe.*

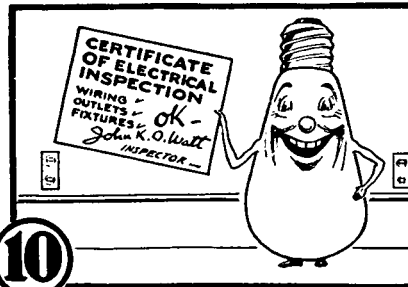
electrical field in each community.

He suggests that it would be wise for any group promoting this kind of education to select a panel of able speakers who are capable of going before fra-



BE SURE TO HAVE ALL ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND WIRING MADE BY A COMPETENT ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.

tional organizations, into the public schools and presenting interestingly and properly the whole problem of safety in the home. Such speakers must understand the ramifications of the problem



HAVE ALL WIRING INSPECTED BY AN ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR. *This is your assurance that the work is properly installed and will give better service under safe conditions.*

and must be able to state the problem simply and interestingly.

The story of safety in the whole, of course, can be built up around the history of electricity as the servant of man.

Wheeler Moves to Protect Consumers

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER wants to know the truth about farmer and other producer losses. He also wants to know the truth about prices paid by consumers. Who is getting the intervening slice of income?

(COPY)

74th Congress
1st Session

In the Senate of the United States

January, 1935

Mr. Wheeler introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Joint Resolution

Authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic condition of agricultural producers generally.

Whereas the decline in agricultural income and the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture and of those engaged therein is a matter of increasing concern to the Congress, and affects the general welfare of the nation and its citizens; and

Whereas in recent years the agricultural income has decreased while earnings and profits of concerns processing or dealing in certain lines of farm products have increased or declined only moderately; and

Whereas there has developed an increasingly large proportionate spread between the prices received by the farmer for his products and the prices paid therefor by the consumer; and

Whereas according to the latest statistics of income published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 22 large corporations reported making over 45 per centum of the gross sales of all corporations engaged in the processing and manufacture of food products in 1931, and 102 large corporations reported making 60 per centum of the gross sales of such corporations; and

Whereas it is charged that monopolistic, oppressive and unfair methods and practices of various middlemen, warehousemen, processors, manufacturers, packers, and handlers are in whole or in part responsible for the conditions above described, and that wasteful and uneconomic methods have contributed toward bringing about these conditions; and

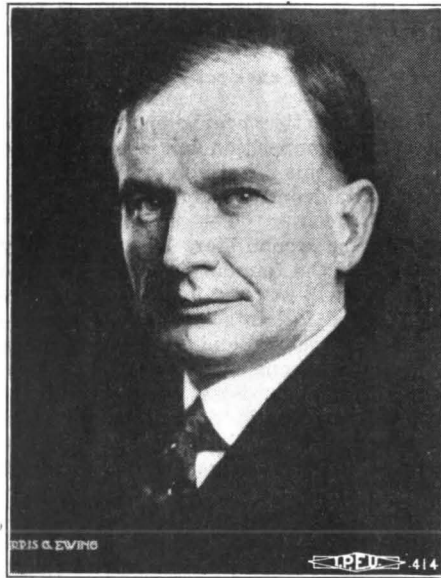
Whereas it is charged that said various middlemen, warehousemen, processors, manufacturers, packers, handlers, and others have violated the various antitrust laws of the United States, that they have burdened, restricted and restrained interstate and foreign commerce and adversely affected the volume and price of farm products moving in interstate and foreign commerce; and

Whereas it is charged that many lines of processing, warehousing, and dealing

Introduces resolution ordering Federal Trade Commission to trace spread between producers and consumers.

in farm products are so dominated by a handful of large concerns as to impede the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce to the detriment of both the farmer and the consumer; and

Whereas it is charged that through



SENATOR WHEELER

He Carries on Legislation For a New Order of Co-operation in Business.

the payment of high and excessive salaries and other devices said middlemen, warehousemen, processors, manufacturers, packers, and others escape just taxation by the United States, that said salaries tend unduly to diminish the tax revenues of the United States and tend to burden and restrain interstate and foreign commerce in farm products, and to divert and conceal the earnings and profits of the concerns paying said salaries, and that by various devices those receiving said salaries escape their just share of federal taxation; and

Whereas it is believed that the Congress should consider whether new legislation should be enacted or existing legislation amended on any of the subjects hereinbefore described and in aid thereof should be informed on all of said subjects; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Trade Commission is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report, at the next session of Congress—

First. (1) The extent of the decline in agricultural income in recent years,

including the amount and percentage of such decline;

(2) The extent of the increases or decreases in recent years in the income of the principal corporations and other manufacturers, warehousemen, and processors of the principal farm products, as compared with the decline in agricultural income, including the amount and percentage of such changes; and

(3) The proportion of total consumer cost of representative products manufactured or processed from the principal farm products which is represented by the proceeds received by (a) the farmer, (b) the manufacturers, processors and warehousemen, (c) the distributors of such principal farm products and such representative products manufactured therefrom.

Second. The financial position of the principal corporations engaged in the manufacturing, processing, warehousing, distribution, and marketing of the representative major products manufactured from such principal farm products, including—

(1) the capitalization and assets of such corporations and the means and sources of the growth of such capitalization and assets;

(2) the investment, costs, profits, and rates of return of such corporations;

(3) The salaries of the officers of such companies; and

(4) The extent to which said corporations avoid income taxes, if at all, and the extent to which officers receiving such salaries paid income taxes thereon.

Third. The extent of concentration of control and of monopoly in the manufacturing, processing, warehousing, distribution, and marketing of representative major farm products which is maintained or has been obtained by any corporation or other organization, including—

(1) Methods and devices used by such corporations for obtaining and maintaining their control or monopoly of the manufacturing, marketing, processing, warehousing, and distribution of such commodities, and the proportion of any such major farm commodity handled by each of the large units involved; and

(2) The extent to which fraudulent, dishonest, unfair, and injurious methods are employed in the grading, warehousing, and transportation of such farm products, including combinations, monopolies, price fixing, and manipulation of prices on the commodity exchanges.

Fourth. The extent to which the co-operative agencies have entered into the processing, warehousing, and marketing of representative major farm products and the general effects of such co-operative agencies upon the producer and consumer.

Fifth. The extent to which other countries have adopted or promoted processing, warehousing, and marketing

(Continued on page 82)

Wages May Stabilize Business System

By DAN W. TRACY, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

(Editor's note: This valuable discussion was presented by President Tracy to the public hearing on employment provisions of codes before the National Recovery Administration. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also presented an extensive brief.)

AS a representative of a labor organization which has taken part in many code hearings and participated in the formulation of many codes and as a representative of the Labor Advisory Board, I am here today to support a thesis. The thesis is: The labor provisions of the codes of fair competition provide the very basic structure upon which the building of a competitive society may be securely established. If the labor provisions are just, if they are written so they can be easily understood, and if they are strictly enforced, then the major source of unfair competition has been wiped out. The other code provisions become easier to enforce and tend to take care of themselves. It is true, it is sadly true, that the labor provisions of many of the codes are inadequate, poorly worded and not enforced. But the solution to the problem of promoting fair competition is not to neglect these provisions or to minimize their importance, but to improve and clarify and strengthen and enforce them.

Fair competition requires good service to the public, legal and ethical and healthful conduct of business, and an award to labor of its proper share of the industry's product. Failing these goals, industry is doomed to depression, unrest and chaotic competition. Therefore, good labor provisions are not merely a basic method but the basic method of eliminating unfair competition.

The consumer will use his buying power to obtain some degree of good service, and the conduct of business should not be intimately controlled. Control of the minimum labor conditions is justified, constructive and imperative.

Cost rests upon three kinds of items—fixed items such as taxes and interest; variable items, the variability of which rests upon managerial skill, such as skill in buying materials, organizational efficiency, etc., and finally the variable item that depends, not upon managerial skill but upon the hunger of the unemployed, that is the variable—labor.

Competition therefore tends to attack these items in reverse order. First by putting labor costs to a sub-human level; then by promoting managerial efficiency; and only finally by cutting out interest or taxes through default. We contend that this law-of-the-jungle competition is unfair competition. By attacking labor standards first it can only result in undermining the whole foundation of mass purchasing power upon which our industrial organization is built. The depression is proof of this and the code

Variables cause costly price fluctuations, but the wage variable can, and should be, stabilized.

provisions are designed to correct this evil. To stabilize industry and promote fair competition the labor provisions are absolutely fundamental.

It will stimulate the use of the second variable, managerial skill, which is conducive to every one's good.

Trade Practices Analyzed

Trade practice provisions try to promote fair competition but are unable to accomplish this effectively by themselves. They build from the top down, not from the bottom up. Yet no matter how soundly the second story of a house may be built, if the foundation is not firm the structure will not last long. Trade practice clauses fall into two main classes—ethical provisions and price provisions. Ethical provisions such as those that prevent unfair advertising, commercial bribery, secret rebates, defamation of competitors and breach of contract, intended to prohibit practices generally recognized to be unfair, are not in themselves powerful forces toward stabilization.

Industry has emphasized the price clauses such as price fixing, price filing, loss limitation, control of sales terms and customs as stabilizing forces. These price clauses do endeavor to provide a level beneath which prices cannot be forced, but the real test is actual cost. The chiseler who escapes the labor provisions can undersell irrespective of most price provisions.

When we examine the operation of these price provisions where they are unsupported by properly enforced labor standards—when we lift off this second story, what do we find? We find a house built on crumbling foundations, with material the builders left, not in place, but piled in heaps of unsubstantial rubbish over a decaying foundation. Or to change the picture, it suggests the tide going out from a rocky and weedy coast which brings to light slimy masses of sea weed concealing dangerous rocks and treacherous pits. Surely we cannot hope to construct a stable industrial order with kelp and sea weed as a foundation.

Let me be more specific and show what was revealed recently in the lumber industry. There after a long period of trial the price provisions of the code were found unworkable, and at the request of the industry they were withdrawn. What was shown regarding the neglected labor provisions? We found that in the south the substandard wages of 24c and less were being systematically

undercut, and code compliance was at a minimum. The efforts of one of our greatest industries were directed at sustaining an unenforceable price system with the result that attention was turned aside from even a 24c minimum wage level and now that industry in the south is in chaos. Prices could not be maintained while the wage cost was not stabilized.

Fair minimum wages help fair competition by stabilizing what has hitherto been the most variable item of cost—labor. This puts every member of industry on a similar basis in one respect—it establishes a labor cost floor below which no employer can let his common labor be paid. It thus sets a stop loss limitation for the wage-earner, who is a consumer and a producer. But we cannot stop with minimum wages, we must stabilize wages above the minimum. In almost every industry whole classes of skilled and semi-skilled workers are paid more than the minimum wage and it is thus necessary in promoting fair competition to establish various higher bases to protect these workers. Otherwise competition, diverted from forcing down the lowest wages, will endeavor to compensate by attacking the higher ones. The fair concern will be underbid by the unscrupulous tenth which cuts wages and migrates to cheaper communities and indulges in other practices to escape paying good wages. And we must not only establish a minimum level of wage rates but also one of weekly earnings. All means of evasion from wage provisions should be removed. Special groups unable to protect themselves from exploitation must be protected to maintain fair competition and reap its social benefits. Wage provisions stabilize competitive conditions and provide a home market, a mass purchasing power without which all attempts at industrial recovery are but built upon shifting sand.

Hour Provision Stops Loss

The hours provisions bring benefits that cannot be accomplished by one company or by one industry alone. They prevent competition from forcing labor to carry the brunt of falling prices by long hours of work. Thus the limitation on hours means the standardization of another cost throughout industry—a second stop loss provision. Since the early days of the industrial revolution the advantages of short hours have been recognized; but it has been practically impossible for one company or trade to set a lead. When legislation, however, first introduced the 12-hour day and then the 10-hour day and now the eight- and seven-hour day, and when all industry was compelled to conform with these standards, it was soon found that each such reduction added to the efficiency of the workers. Better products resulted. Unfair competition caused by working

these excessive hours was progressively reduced. Compensation in a speeding up in operations to an unhealthy extent reinforces the need for greater reduction in hours to permit the reabsorption of unemployed and maintenance of the physical condition of the worker.

The hours provisions in the codes, like the wage provisions, promote fair competition by causing reemploying, by strengthening general purchasing power and thus increasing the market—but they have a further function. They reduce fatigue and thereby enable workers to improve the quality of the products offered the public. And, perhaps most important of all, short hours cut down accidents and improve the health of the workers. Thus they reduce the great financial expenses and human losses which are paid for by the public in higher prices and by industry in reduced profits. And in this era when the industries producing the necessities of life require fewer and fewer persons, they release persons for leisure activities. Their demand for more than their barest needs supplies the stimulus to the development of the new service industries which must furnish employment to absorb our idle.

The general labor provisions rule out from competition all kinds of subterfuges which would provide means of getting around the wage and hour clauses. Child labor, always a blot on our civilization, and one which, short of a constitutional amendment cannot be wiped out, is temporarily, at least, abolished by its prohibition in virtually all codes. Child labor has meant cheap labor; for children were always paid sub-minimum wages. Child labor has meant unemployment for adults. This particular form of exploitation has to be abolished to eliminate unfair competition. Industry recognized this fact.

Health vs. Speed-Up

Safety and health clauses have tended to reduce accidents and sickness with their terrific cost in money and human suffering. These clauses are particularly necessary to cope with the speed-up problem occasioned by the shorter hours. It must certainly be clear to all of us that any competition which relies upon saving of money by not safeguarding workers from industrial hazards, by working them when they are sick, or under conditions which injure their health, is unfair competition. If the codes can successfully eliminate this, it will undoubtedly be one of their greatest triumphs.

Provisions which specify the method of wage payment prevent "kickbacks", payment in scrip, and reductions in nominal wages by many of the hundred means which desperate competition left unchecked by any rules of fairness has devised. Working in excess of the maximum hours allowed is prohibited. Re-classification to defeat the purposes of the code has been stopped. The assurance that wages will apply no matter whether time rate or piece rate is the basis for compensation has safeguarded the minima for many more.

These general labor provisions, in addition to protecting the worker, are absolutely necessary to promote fair competition through standardizing costs. This cannot be done unless all loopholes are stopped up and all methods of evasion checked. Some of these safeguards had previously been attempted by a number of states. The laws of the advanced states were so far superior to those in the more backward states that costs could be lower there and an exodus of industries thus took place to states with laxer laws or no laws at all. The codes apply to the whole country. The advantages of bet-



He Analyzes NRA
DAN W. TRACY

ter laws in certain states are retained and safeguarded. But the minima apply to all.

It is not enough though to discuss code clauses. We must also see that they are made enforceable. If labor provisions are not known to the employees they are frequently not enforced by the employer. Yet even if both employee and employer know what they are, but employees are discharged for reporting violations, it is clear that the labor code is practically worthless. I would go so far as to say that perhaps most important for promoting fair competition are the two provisions which compel posting of the labor provisions and protect the complainant from being discharged. We should turn all our efforts to securing compliance with them.

Unions Halt Chisellers

The essential truth of how labor conditions affect fair competition has long been recognized in the history of collective bargaining through bona fide trade unions. The history of clothing, printing, public utilities, and construction industries and of coal mining among others are good illustrations of this fact. Where active unions exist wage-chiseling disappears and with it the worst form of

unfair competition. Where they are absent then all the evils of unfair competition with their wage level nose-dives toward disaster are evident.

A further illustration of the importance of labor provisions for fair competition is to be seen in the cases of England and Canada. The English cotton textile industry is now being stabilized not by production control but by standard labor conditions. These standards specify not only minima for unskilled workers but also wage minima for different skilled groups. These industrial acts though similar in many respects to the NRA, nevertheless confine themselves to the regulation of labor conditions alone. And I need scarcely allude to the interest that is now being shown in many other countries concerning the protection of labor and the promotion of fair competition through labor legislation. All recognize that essentially recovery and fair competition may be attained only by establishing labor standards and enforcing them.

The ability of collective bargaining to promote this end is further indicated in Section 7 (b) of the NIRA itself. This section provides for the formation of regional and area agreements between "employers and employees in any trade and industry * * * to establish by mutual agreement the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary * * * to effectuate the policy of this title." These standards have the same effect as a code of fair competition. The importance of using this Section 7 (b) cannot be over-estimated, although public recognition of its value has to some extent been over-shadowed by the greater prominence given to the codes themselves. It has long been recognized that in certain areas peculiar local conditions apply. Traditionally, wages may have been higher, hours shorter, trade unions may have provided stabilizing influences for a long time, and other conditions may have existed which would enable an agreement for that territory to be mutually entered into, which would recognize, preserve and improve the particular conditions which exist there. Particularly should they be used in industries where more elaborate control over labor conditions is desired than is established in the code. Collective agreements in whole areas stabilize labor costs in great detail and place a premium on managerial ability in reducing costs. Increasing emphasis both by labor and industry should be given to such agreements so as to promote a continued improvement in standards of labor and of fair competition in these special areas or industrial sections throughout the country.

Creative Forces Released

Wage, hour and other labor provisions in codes tend specifically to encourage and promote fair competition. First of all competition is diverted from being a series of attacks on the wages of the workers. Instead it is turned into ef-

(Continued on page 82)

Might Reread "Tents of the Mighty"

IN 1930 Donald Richberg published "Tents of the Mighty," a political autobiography. It recounted the former labor lawyer's fight for progressive principles and ideals over a period of years. There were some who looked upon the book as a kind of "Bible." It would be interesting to know if Mr. Richberg ever takes this volume down from the shelves, and scans its pages. We call attention to certain passages.

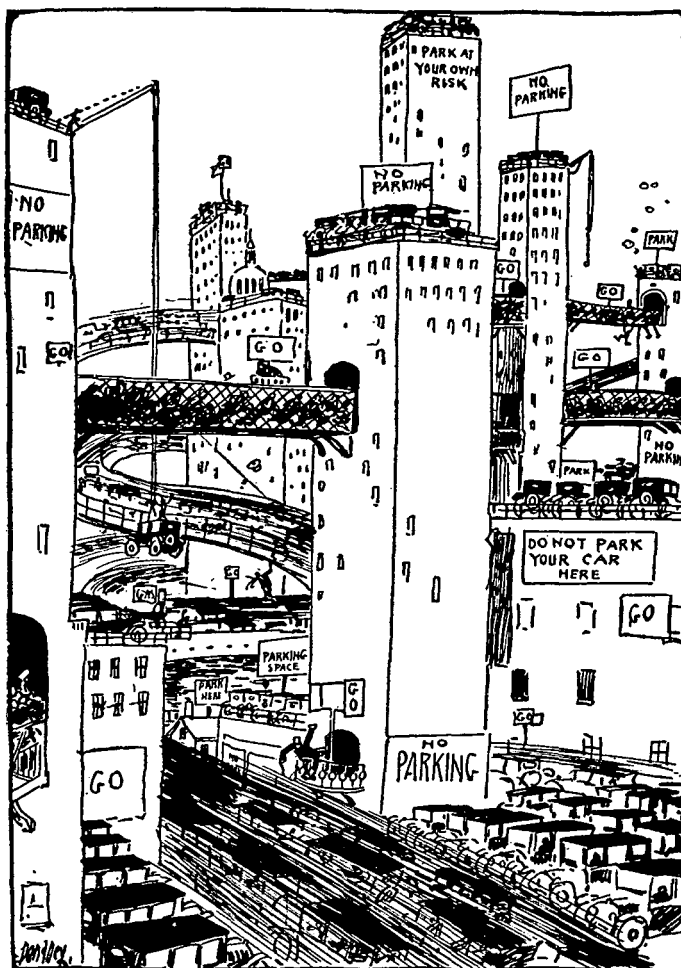
"In the wandering footprints of the confused leadership of the last eight years, there appears no path of promise; but there are some indications of the direction in which the young men and women of tomorrow will probably move when they become weary of marching round and round in the footsteps of their fathers."

"The manner in which the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company fought a lawsuit against the city of Chicago certainly furnished me a liberal education in government according to 'business principles.' As soon as I had been named special counsel for the city (in 1915), a private detective agency was employed to shadow me, with instructions to report everything I did and everybody I saw—and particularly anything that might provide material for scandal or blackmail. This sleuthing was carried on in the clumsy way standardized by the best advertised agencies, so that I was soon aware of it. After one or two strangers have introduced themselves as long forgotten boyhood friends; after numerous sly inquiries have been made of office employees and household servants; after you have observed the same freckled-faced young man in elevators in four different buildings in the same day, you may begin to suspect that you are being trailed by the 'sleepless eye' or the 'wizard of secret service.' Thereafter, if you don't mind the annoyance, you can have a good deal of fun at the expense of the enemy.

"There were other methods of harassing a lawyer that were not so amusing. The conduct of the first judge before whom I appeared was so scandalous that I presented a petition to the entire Circuit Court of 20 judges, asking that this case be taken away from the feeble-minded old man who insisted on hearing it contrary to the rules of the court and in violation of settled principles of law. It was notorious that this judge was in his dotage and the gas company lawyers

Donald Richberg might meet himself as he was before he became "great."

played on his eccentric ideas with scoffing disregard for a decent administration of justice. After a public airing of this situation and a bitter conflict among the judges, the case was transferred to



WE MUST GO FORWARD TO SOMETHING

This is an illustration from Donald Richberg's "Tents of the Mighty," a Progressive "Bible," now of interest only to antiquarians, for its author has gone forward to repudiation of his former tenets.

the chief justice of the court, and then, after a peculiar struggle, this action was sustained by the Supreme Court of the state."

"Long before I represented labor organizations to any considerable extent I had observed that each employer among my clients had his own 'system' for dealing with employees. If he made money he was doubly assured that he knew 'how to handle labor.' But if he lost money he never questioned his capacity as an employer. One man told

me all the details of how he bankrupted and lost control of a large enterprise because of his battle with a labor union. Until I suggested it, he frankly admitted that he had never thought of consulting someone who might know more about the 'labor game' than he knew. Other employers, as 'wise' as this one, employ detective agencies, that fatten on labor disputes, to help them keep out of trouble! They infiltrate their shops with spies who stir up strife in order to justify their employment. 'Theorists' who would advise against such follies are as unwelcome as labor agitators."

"No social scientist, of course, ignores the profound issue that has developed between the idealism of self-government and the actuality of big business. The inevitable effect of massing the production of goods and services into enterprises of national and international size is to dwarf the individual to a social and political insignificance. The 'independent citizen' tends to disappear—even in the professional classes. Dependent workers—wage-earners, salaried men, tenants, 'hired men' of every degree—tend to increase. These dependents become more vitally interested in the immediate programs, policies and orders of commercial sovereigns than in remote political idealisms."

"Against the autocratic control of industry only one effective opposition has been developed and maintained—the unions of wage-earners who have demanded a voice in the regulation of their wages and working conditions. Primarily these unions have sought, not to participate in, and to assume responsibility for, the control of industry, but merely to recapture a larger share of the gains produced. But the pressure of reality has forced even the more simple-minded leaders to extend their program. To assert the em-

ployer's responsibility to his employees, to demand adequate pay and decent working conditions, was a simple and appealing cry for justice when thousands of employers were competing for customers and for workers. But when the united employees of an industry are dealing with the united employers the problem is more complex. What is just and fair is less easily defined as competitive standards fade."

"It seems more reasonable to conclude
(Continued on page 83)

Science: Tool or Doom of Happiness

By JOHN P. FREY, President, Metal Trades Department of A. F. of L.

THE wage earner's opportunities to earn a living have been revolutionized by science. Our physical, social and industrial activities have been changed so rapidly and radically that the full measure of their effect cannot be fully determined. We have been unable to successfully grapple with the problems created because we do not as yet clearly understand them. There have been too many forces creating change and dislocation.

Scientific research and accomplishment have brought a multitude of new and disquieting forces which have affected mankind more than any development of the past.

Blessings of Science Twisted

It is not with the introduction of science to industry that there is question and complaint; it is the manner in which scientific developments have been applied, making some men's opportunities to live in reasonable peace and comfort less and less secure.

Scientific developments which should have brought a large measure of comfort, safety and prosperity to the world, have been controlled and applied by stupid, thoughtless and avaricious men in the financial and industrial world to such a degree, that the blessings of science have been twisted and distorted until, for many, they have been destructive forces.

In comparatively modern times the science of transportation made it possible for goods to be moved greater and greater distances in less and less time. The human freight carrier, with the pack upon his back, learned to transfer his burden to a wheel-barrow, which could carry two or three times the bulk and weight. In time the horse was substituted for the wheelbarrow and the cart by the four-wheel wagon.

In turn steam railways became the great carrier, and in recent years the automobile truck, travelling over modern highways, can pick up its load in Portland, Maine, and deliver it within a few days in Portland, Oreg.

Changing Methods Make Multitudes Idle

We will be told that many more men are employed transporting merchandise than before steam railways and the modern truck came into existence, but this fails to answer the problem created by the rapid dislocation of employment caused by changing methods and forms of transportation, and the indifference which has been shown for the hundreds of thousands permanently thrown out of employment, left to shift for themselves as best they can without further thought by industry or the state.

Employers, making use of scientific methods, did little or nothing to ease the misery of those dispossessed of their jobs, or to salvage the human driftwood their

Relation of technology to human life again takes the center of the stage.

industrial innovations had created. Those dispossessed of their jobs by science or modern methods of production still retained their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but unfortunately for them they were forced to assume all of the responsibility of shifting for themselves.

The misapplication or misuse of scientific developments, the failure of private interests and of governments to understand the changes science was making in men's opportunities to earn a living, or the indifference and stupidity of those in control who were influenced by the desire for immediate profits through the exploitation of scientific discovery, have caused human suffering beyond the powers of any pen to adequately portray.

Use of Substitutes Often Works Evil

We have been told that the man who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, was a public benefactor. If this increase in production resulted in the ruin of half of the hay raising farmers and covered their farms with mortgages, we might hold that the axiom was either a misstatement or a misapplication.

But science has done something much more than make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It has created substitutes, the use of which have given the world more than it ever had before; yet, at the same time, inflicting tremendous injury upon groups whose regular

means of livelihood had been taken from them.

In 1865 an European chemist conceived the structural arrangement of carbon atoms in the benzene ring. This discovery opened the door to the manufacture of synthetic dyes on a huge scale. These dyes were better than the natural product and could be sold for a much lower price than those derived from vegetable sources. The world secured a variety of beautiful colors previously unavailable. But the effect of these scientific discoveries when transferred to industrial plants were disastrous to large groups of farmers.

Synthetic Dye Ends Root Growing

Prior to 1869 madder root was the source of turkey red. Some 400,000 acres were devoted to madder root cultivation in Southern Europe. The synthetic dye was produced so cheaply that by 1895 madder root cultivation had practically ceased.

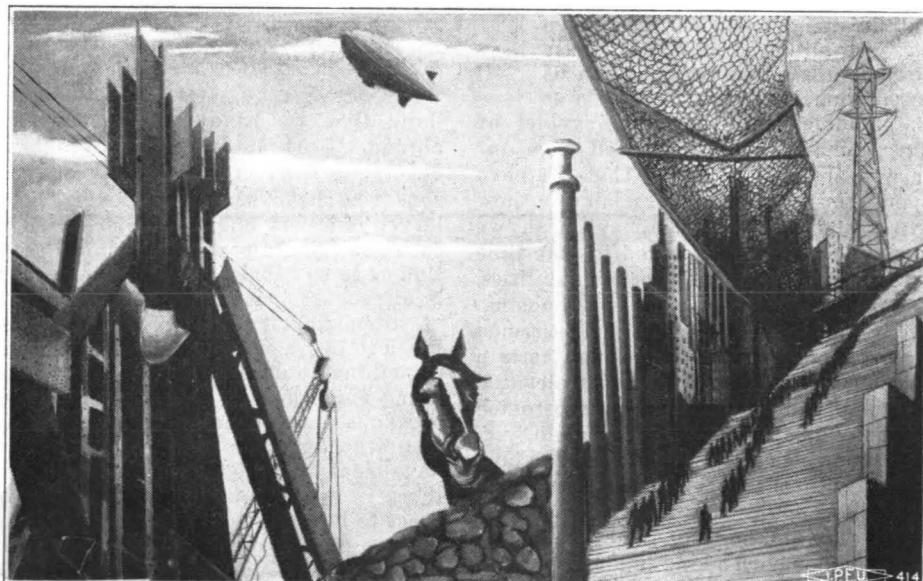
In 1896 some 1,600,000 acres were devoted to the cultivation of the indigo plant. Synthetic indigo—the chemist's invention—was placed on the market in 1897. Again the farmers found that they could not compete with the synthetic product.

Forty-five years ago the first attempts were made to manufacture artificial silk—the rayon of today. In 1933 our country manufactured 208,000,000 pounds of the world's total output of 650,000,000 pounds.

Rayon Curtails Market for Cotton

Not only has artificial silk had a far-reaching and damaging effect upon silk worm culture, but it is also affecting the

(Continued on page 82)



Farewell to the Horse—a Synthetic Impression of the Coming of Machine Technology—a PWAP Painting by Misha Reznikoff.

Courtesy PWAP

Ickes Will Not Recede on Housing

By HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of Interior

IF water cannot rise higher than its source, neither can a civilization rise higher than the living conditions it tolerates for those in its lowest income groups. That is, in the long run. Always there is a tug-of-war on between those in the highest income groups, who live in spacious, luxurious homes on large estates, and those who breathe foul air and eke out a miserable existence in fetid hovels. But sooner or later the underprivileged will pull down those who have surrendered themselves to soft and easy living, unless the latter will avert, or at least indefinitely postpone, the day of reckoning by recognizing and supporting the right of every man, woman and child to live in decent surroundings, with enough to provide for his legitimate needs, with a surplus over for modest luxuries.

For my part, I always approach this subject of housing as a realist. It seems to me that even lacking an understanding heart and a sympathetic outlook on the underprivileged, any man of average sense would regard it as a matter of personal, selfish interest to cut off the economic peaks in order to fill in somewhat the economic valleys.

It is intolerable that in this year of grace, in a civilization that boasts that it has reached heights never attained before by any nation since the dawn of history, thousands upon thousands of our citizens should be hungry and cold and homeless, unless we choose to dignify with the precious term home hovels that many of us would reject as kennels for any dog of which we were fond. Yet all of us know, at least in a general way, what housing conditions are, not only in our so-called slum areas, but in neighborhoods that have not yet slithered down to those oozy depths. The trouble with us Americans is, or at least it was the trouble until the golden goblet of excess champagne was dashed from our lips in the fall of 1929, that we have spent so much time proclaiming how great and noble and humanitarian we are, that we have neglected to take time off to inventory our social liabilities, among the chief of which is housing. With what superior airs self-satisfied Americans have stalked through certain sections of Europe, with noses elevated to an offended angle by unaccustomed smells emanating from century-old, picturesque cottages. We have solaced ourselves with the reflection that no such conditions could exist in this great land of the free and home of the brave, where every man is born a king in his own right, where the humblest log-cabiner may aspire to become President of the United States, etc., etc., etc.

PWA head outlines program in low-cost housing, which looks forward to slum elimination.

American Slums Bad

The trouble is that here at home, for the most part, we have carefully avoided those areas where sights and sounds and smells equal, if they do not surpass in variety and offensive poignancy, any-



HE NEVER LOWERS HIS COLORS!
Secretary Ickes Fights the Good Fight For Clean Government.

thing that we have ever encountered abroad. Fortunately, there have been devoted groups of socially-minded persons who have served as a very little leaven in a very huge loaf, but leaven of such quality and power in chemical reaction as to be capable of producing greatly disproportionate results. These groups of altruistic citizens, whose heads refused to lie quiet upon their pillows until something could be done to improve the living conditions of the gaunt children, the hopeless women and the despairing men who have crowded our tenements, have kept true to the faith until now there is every indication that, with respect to housing, we are at the threshold of one of the most notable social advances that this country has ever seen.

It is natural that under the inspiring leadership of the most socially-minded President we have ever known, we

should at last really be going forward. President Roosevelt is not satisfied to encourage us by words alone. He is not the type of the social reformer who thinks beneficent thoughts and persuades himself that he has thereby accomplished something real and tangible. When President Roosevelt believes in a thing, he proves his faith by his works. While others have been content merely highly to resolve, he has undertaken to solve. For the first time in our history the federal government is actively engaged in a program of slum clearance and low-rent housing in order to provide decent living conditions for those in the lowest income classes.

Nor will anyone overlook or fail to acclaim the generous and understanding spirit with which Mrs. Roosevelt has gone forward with this cause. He would indeed be a laggard who would fail voluntarily to join the ranks under such leadership.

The need for low-rent housing in the United States has long been recognized, but there has been little understanding of what is necessary to be done in order to supply that need. There is little argument about the desirability of decent housing at low rentals, but there is apparently a strong diversity of opinion as to how to go about it to get it.

There is no conflict at all between the low-rent housing program, and by that I mean not only urban but rural housing as well, and the program that is going forward under the Federal Housing Administration. The two propositions are separate and distinct. The Federal Housing Administration contemplates renovating, repairing and adding to existing homes. It has been difficult, ever since the 1929 crash, for the home owner to borrow money on a mortgage. A man may be able to support his family and pay his taxes and insurance, but still lack the capital necessary to put on a new roof, build a bathroom, or add an extra wing to his home. He can make payments at a reasonable rate of interest over a period of years, but he is unable to make a present investment. So the federal government steps in through the Federal Housing Administration and guarantees the loan.

Private Initiative Not Impaired

Likewise, there are those who have the desire to build homes of their own. In existing circumstances, banks or lending institutions may hesitate to accept a mortgage on the undertaking. Here, too, the Federal Housing Administration is able to aid by insuring the mortgage.

This is a fine and worth-while under-

(Continued on page 84)

Labor Department Makes Definitive Report

BEFORE NRA, the cotton textile industry, and the people of the United States lies a report on wages, hours and working conditions in the cotton textile industry which is regarded as one describing typical conditions in all industries now operating under NRA codes. This report was made by the U. S. Department of Labor as a result of the bitter strike in the cotton textile industry of several months ago.

The main points brought out by the report—points that are generally glossed over by the daily press—are:

1. Even if there were no violations of the wage provisions of the code, and even if there were no special curtailment of wages, it is evident that workers in the cotton textile industry receive low yearly earnings.

2. The "stretch-out" system is a source of discontent.

3. Unless there is real collective bargaining in the industry and well-instructed representatives of the workers in each mill, there will always be disturbance of friendly industrial relations in the industry.

4. Though a maximum of 40 hours per week is set by the code, the industry has worked not more than 36½ hours per week, thus bringing the low wage minimums allowed by the code to a still lower figure.

5. The differentials between skilled and unskilled workers have never been adequately preserved and present a source of constant irritation.

6. The average yearly wage of a typical worker in the cotton textile industry is \$575.

We now quote from the report by the U. S. Department of Labor itself upon these important conclusions.

"The evidence of this wage study points conclusively to the importance of an examination of the conditions under which the industry has been working, quite as much as to the question of enforcement. Though industrial relations and the stability of the industry require a still more complete enforcement of the wage provisions of the code, the most obvious fact developed in subsequent pages is the low earnings of workers in the industry, even where there is no special curtailment and even under the scale of wage increases provided for and generally observed under the code. Such a condition breeds discontent and unrest, and challenges the ingenuity of all those connected with the industry or responsible for public welfare to find some solution. The facts with reference to the wage increases which have occurred, which have substantially altered the competitive position of cotton textiles and other industries and of northern and southern mills, give some picture of the

Cotton Textile Survey regarded as revealing conditions largely typical in all industries under NRA codes. Reopening of code seen as necessary.

immensity of the problem which the industry must overcome in order to provide more adequate incomes to its workers. This conflict between those seeking more adequate incomes from the indus-



A. F. HINRICHS
Chief Economist, U. S. Department of Labor.
Under His Direction the Cotton Textile Survey Was Made.

try and those contending that this is beyond the financial capacity of the industry, is the basic problem of the industry.

Stretch-Out Cited as Evil

"In view of the difficulty of solving this problem, it is the more imperative that everything possible be done to remove other sources of irritation. The "stretchout" as a source of discontent lies beyond the province of the bureau and is being handled by the work assignment boards. We must note, however, the intimate connection which exists between this problem and the capacity of the industry to pay, and between the "stretchout" and wages in the minds of workers.

"In sections of this report dealing with the payment of wages less than those prescribed in the code and with exemptions from the code, the bureau discusses the problem of enforcement. The facts developed in this report indicate an overwhelming compliance with the minimum

wage provisions of the code. But it would involve self-delusion to conclude that it is unimportant that one or two workers out of every 100 receive wages less than are prescribed in the code. What may be the isolated case easily appears typical to workers who are receiving low earnings. Unless a system is developed of reporting apparent violations by well-instructed representatives of the workers' interests in each mill, it promises to be impossible to remove the disturbance of friendly industrial relations.

"Finally it must be noted that a large part of the feeling among workers that violations of the code are almost universal grows out of a misconception of the terms of a code, which suffers now from the manner in which its provisions were described in 1933. The feeling that the code actually provides for a wage of \$12 a week in the South and \$13 in the North is widespread, though erroneous. Actually these are the maximum weekly earnings possible to those working at the prescribed minimum wages of 30 cents and 32½ cents an hour. In no week since the adoption of the code has the industry averaged more than 36.5 hours per person, though 40 hours are necessary to attain the "minimum" weekly earnings of \$12 and \$13 for those receiving the minimum hourly rate. Individual mills have, of course, at times reached the maximum of 40 hours.

Skilled Workers Neglected

"More important as a source of misunderstanding is the fact that the code refers to the maintenance of the "amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees," and then by a limitation of this phrase defines the process of raising wages in a manner which has destroyed the differential between the skilled and unskilled workers. Skilled workers in the industry resent the fact that they are paid at rates which do not preserve traditional and customary differentials.

"The general contentions of the union with reference to the intent of the National Recovery Administration at the time the code was adopted in July, 1933, can hardly be passed upon by any agency other than the NRA. From the explanation of the provisions of the code, accompanying its transmittal to the President, one gathers that the calculations tentatively presupposed, but did not predict, a rate of activity at least equal to that of 1929. It will be remembered that there was a speculative boom in progress in textiles at the time this code was being formulated. Had 1929 levels been attained on a 40-hour week, it was believed that an average of 528,000 people would be employed. Actually the maximum number was about 456,000 in March and April, 1934, and the average for the 12

(Continued on page 84)

Believes F. H. A. Should Employ Co-operation

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

THE Federal Housing Administration is not making the proper strides that it should. I am sorry to say that private capital, the public and even the unions who will benefit directly are not interested. Private corporations with absolutely no guarantee except a lot of rosy promises were more successful than our national Federal Housing Administration. Why? The answer is obvious. It lacks all of the color of personal profit and get rich quick proposition. Even those who today are active usually have their own irons in the fire which they hope will get hot along with the F. H. A. and as soon as they see that their pet schemes do not fit into the picture they lose interest in one of our greatest projects, the Federal Housing Administration.

Funds are scarce and any of the men who sit on the finance committees will tell you that funds are scarce, that contractors, unions and manufacturers are broke and that money is hard to get to finance housing campaigns, but all of these so-called broken outfits are more than willing to except the profits of the extra business created by this national institution. These same institutions were willing and did invest thousands of dollars in private corporations sponsoring modernization and housing projects when they saw the opportunity to sit on the executive boards which controlled the different projects. It is only right and fair that those who benefit directly should pay for and finance the campaigns of the Federal Housing Administration.

With only a 5 per cent discount charge for loans there is plenty of room for leeway as the average private corporation charges from 10 to 20 per cent for financing.

Private groups who are legitimate should be encouraged to set up their own boards with the unions, manufacturers, contractors and architects participating.

These groups should be sponsored by the F. H. A. and have one of their representatives sit on the board.

Wants to Finance Work

Every union mechanic who works on one of these jobs made possible by the F. H. A. should pay 2 per cent of his salary into this committee for the financing of a bigger housing campaign.

Every contractor, both general and sub, should contribute 2 per cent of their contract to carry on this great work. This would also include architect, manufacturer and all who receive direct returns from work received through the Federal Housing Administration. This money could be collected through the different employers' associations and the unions and would go direct to central group that was sponsored and co-operating with the F. H. A.

This would provide a constant flow of currency back into the treasury of the private corporation for a better housing

Member finds that campaign proceeds without active interest of contractors, manufacturers and labor.

campaign and enable them to employ paid solicitors who understand this subject to earn a living.

Considering this way at its worst which would be to place it on the public or the working man it would still amount to very little. Seven per cent to the public and \$2 for every hundred earned by the union mechanic. Any man or company would pay it.

The present set up supplies men from

the relief for canvassing. Eventually these men will go back to their own work and must be replaced by paid solicitors who will demand living wages. Most of these men are new and unskilled at this work because the men who have made housing a life study will not work for relief wages. Even without proper training these men have succeeded in attracting \$386,000.00 in modernization of homes in less than two months, in the Chicago district.

The employers admit they are not willing to go to the labor unions for support because they are too hard to control and are broke. Big business is not yet willing to admit that the laboring man must play an important part in national recovery. The lamb looks with fear and suspicion at

(Continued on page 90)



Home Building Requires the Variegated Skills of More Than a Score of Crafts.

Build on the Wreck of Individualism

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 77, Seattle

THERE is considerably more to the purchase of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company by the city of Seattle than the transfer of ownership from a private company to municipal and district ownership of electric power.

There is every reason to believe that the people of western Washington see the acquisition of this property the setting for a great social as well as economic development.

From a power standpoint the state of Washington has one-sixth of the potential water power of the nation and the natural resources of climate, fruit lands, mineral wealth and ocean harbors, are unsurpassed.

The climate is ideal for the workers with a sufficient change of seasons for the orchardist. Apples grown in the vicinity of Ellensburg and Wenatchee are on the market in New York and London.

Eastern Washington is going forward with the great Coulee Dam on the Columbia River. President Roosevelt will probably build the Coulee Dam to the high level. The dam is now under construction. The contract, however, is let only for a low dam and no irrigation development. The people of eastern Washington are confident that the dam will be completed to the high level, thereby irrigating 1,200,000 acres of orchard land.

Western Washington, where the Puget Sound Power and Light Company operates, has the natural resources for the manufacturing and commercial metropolis of the Pacific. The waters of Puget Sound from Port Angeles and Bellingham to Olympia, the state capital, is a natural harbor. Grays Harbor is a good harbor for ocean liners. There is a proposed federal ship canal connecting Puget Sound at Olympia with the ocean through Grays Harbor, thereby giving south bound ships a shorter route to the sea than through the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Lake Union, within the city boundaries of Seattle, and Lake Washington, the eastern boundary of Seattle, are connected to Puget Sound by a free government ship canal. These lakes have a shore line of over 60 miles and are considered the finest fresh water harbors on the Pacific. Mt. Rainier and the Skagit River are the scenic wonders of the northwest. This territory is called "The Gateway to the Orient" and the "Evergreen Playground." With cheap electric power nothing can prevent western Washington from becoming the London of the Pacific.

Local Union Endorses Purchase

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through President C. L. Hardy and the executive board of Local Union No. 77, endorse the purchase of this private power company for all the citizens of western Washington, not only because they feel it to be most beneficial to the

Member asks for wisdom in the purchase of the Seattle private power company by the municipal enterprise.

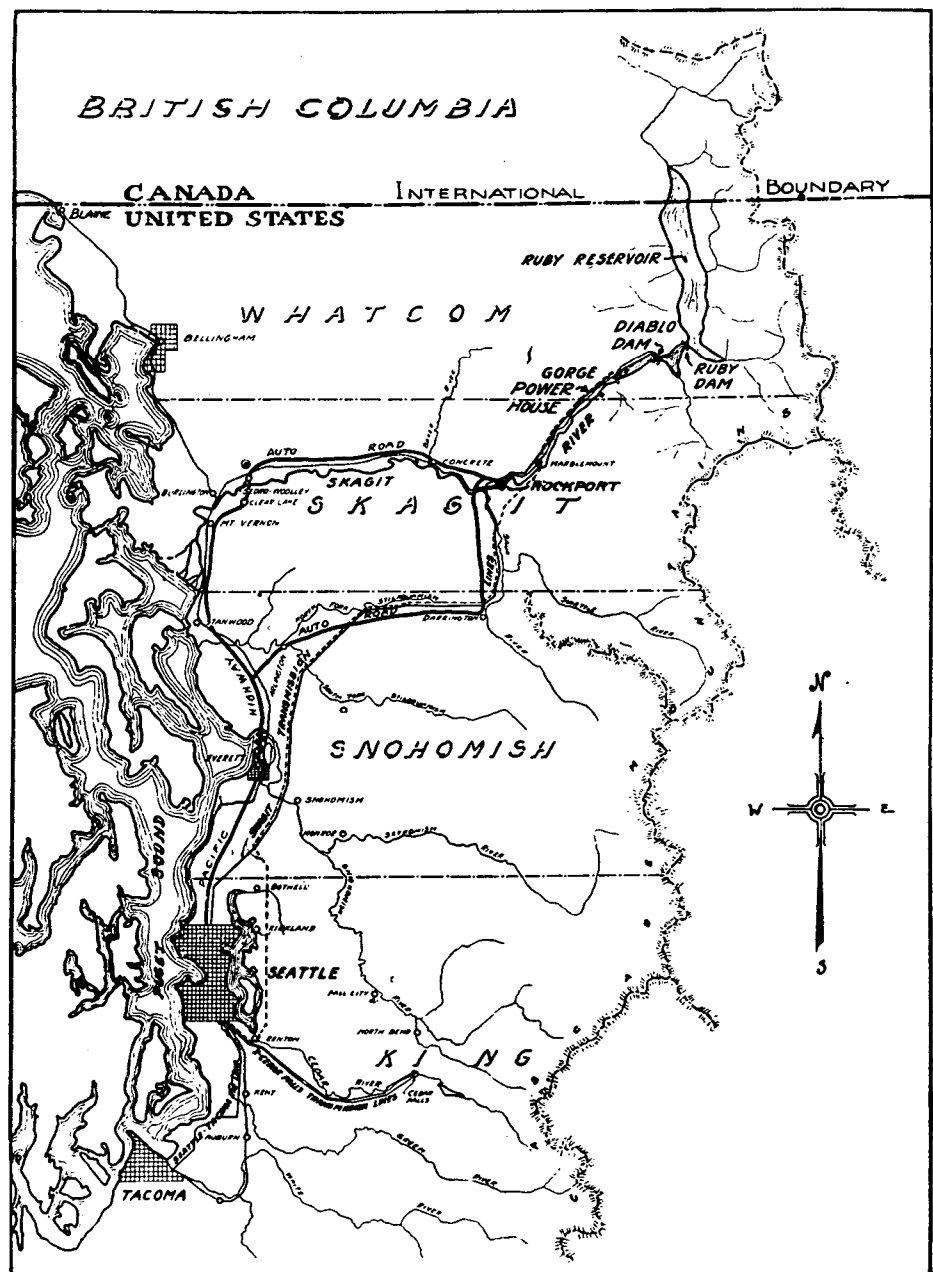
up-building of the northwest, but also in keeping with the New Deal.

The unions are religiously supporting our President. We think the New Deal is in a way like the Christian religion—it has never been given a fair trial by industry.

We are familiar with the story of the

visionary who found his savings invested in a first mortgage of a bankrupt sweatshop. His financial advisors told him the investment was nearly a complete loss. He held a conference with the workers of the sweat shop—the cripples, widows, and "bolshevists"—those who could not hold a job in a respectable factory because they were slow or talked too much. He said to those decrepit workers and agitators, "Here we are, all bankrupts—physically, mentally or financially. However, I am going to pay you union wages. Our motto will be 'if they take your coat let them have your cloak also,' etc. We will make up what cloth we have into

(Continued on page 84)



Map of Seattle City Light Transmission Lines Showing Location of Cedar Falls and Skagit Power Plants and Routes From Seattle to Rockport.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIV

Washington, D. C., February, 1935

No. 2

To the President Dear Mr. President:

We are informed that you receive thousands of letters a day—more than any individual in the world. We are informed, too, that these letters receive careful answers from you personally, and from your staff. The interchange attests to the regard the people have for you, and the reverence you have for the people.

A great deal is being said just now about the social insurance bills backed by your government. These are measures widely acclaimed as measuring a new landmark in American progress. They do mark a new achievement, Mr. President, but not merely because they are bringing a measure of security to millions, but because of the tardiness with which they have arrived. America need not preen itself upon its progressivism in the way of social legislation. It is in reality a backward country. Please remember that social insurance was first instituted in Germany in 1883—52 years ago. American Tories have been powerful enough to head off such legislation for nearly a generation. They would do it, even now, if they could.

But if they were wise, Mr. President—and they never are wise—they would welcome old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and health protection. These measures have stabilized capitalism in every nation where they have been tried.

In this very stabilization, we see a real danger—a danger to progress. Bear in mind that this nation is still in the trough of a violent depression. Bear in mind, that if this nation be stabilized at its present level of welfare, that it will underwrite a low standard of living, constant technological unemployment, concentration of wealth in the control of about 200 persons, and all kinds of lesser evils. The danger is that America will lapse again in the sleep that is Toryism, and the New Deal be ended.

Please recall that the tyrant Bismarck, the first of the Fascists, used social legislation to halt progress, and deflate labor. The American people can not think of you as a Bismarck, but you will perform his function, if real economic reform is allowed to lag—as soon as social legislation is enacted.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

Present Hour of Struggle

The main office of the National Manufacturers Association has addressed a letter to its membership advocating sabotage of Section 7(a) of the National Recovery Act. Stall along, this letter says in effect, be polite, but grant no real collective bargaining, until the courts can pass on the constitutionality of Section 7(a). In short, disobey the law. These keepers of the nation's destiny believe apparently that they are above law, and they can teach the coming generations patriotism by anarchistic defiance of Congressional acts.

What is more, publishers of the United States, in hypocritical defence of freedom of the press, have apparently persuaded the President to take Section 7(a) cases out of the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, created for the purpose, and lodge them with a sub-committee of the newspaper code authority. No act of the President in two years has brought so much dismay to millions of his well-wishers. Fascism, and the spirit of Fascism, draws appreciably nearer in that compliance of the nation's Chief Executive.

Labor leaders reported to the National Recovery Administration at public hearings in February that compliance under NRA was at low ebb. Section 7(a) and provisions governing wages, hours and working conditions, were virtually unenforced under the codes.

In short, there is no fancied but an actual concerted effort on the part of business to defeat the labor measures of the Recovery Act. Having cashed in on the monopolistic and price-fixing measures, business will not concede any right to a great section of the population.

What the American people have a right to know is: Are there two sets of laws in this country, one for the rich, and one for the poor; one for the powerful, and one for the disadvantaged?

What the American people have a right to know is: Is the government of the United States too weak to discipline business? Was Woodrow Wilson right when he said, the question is not, have the people lost control of its government, but will the people ever get it back?

Mr. Ickes' Enemies

Secretary Ickes has made powerful enemies. He adhered to a fair wage scale for building trades workers engaged on public works and certain contractors objected to this procedure strongly. When Mr. Ickes failed to give in, these contractors grew bitter. Mr. Ickes also on occasion lent money to municipalities to build power plants. This brought down upon him the displeasure of private utility interests and raised up against him a legion of enemies. Then again, Mr. Ickes became the very impartial administrator of the oil industry, and he opposed strenuously the drawing off of hot oil from government reservations. This did not make him loved by the oil interests, so quite alone Mr. Ickes faces three of the most powerful vested interests in the United States, and it is no wonder that these interests have enough influence with the press to occasionally make Mr. Ickes look like a fool. Mr. Ickes is far from being a fool and moreover he has not got a crooked bone in his body.

He is a zealous public servant and when you put him alongside certain predecessors of his in office, he towers above them

like a titan among pygmies. The American people should love Mr. Ickes for the enemies he has made and the President of the United States should show real appreciation of his most progressive cabinet member by backing him in his gallant attempt to protect the national domain against interlopers.

Louis Glavis Once upon a time there was a young man who believed that public duty was public duty. When certain scandals arose in the Department of Interior years ago, he believed it was his duty in so far as he was able as a humble member of that Department to expose and affront these scandal makers. This young man was Louis Glavis, and his attempts at becoming an honest, clean and upright public servant were not appreciated by his superiors and he was separated from his job. It is to Mr. Ickes' credit that he brought back Mr. Glavis to the Department of the Interior at the beginning of his administration and put him in the position of chief investigator for the Public Works Division. Mr. Glavis has brought the zeal of his youth to his present position and the only charge that can be made against him is perhaps a youthful overzealousness in smelling out crooks who would utilize public funds for private gain. Mr. Glavis is no more liked as Mr. Ickes' chief investigator than is Mr. Ickes as chief, but he, too, is an upright public servant and deserves public respect.

Housing Program The National Public Housing Conference held in Washington late in January revealed surprising strength of public opinion in regard to publicly controlled housing.

Labor has known for years that when depression comes, the eternal struggle between economic groups grows sharper. It knows that the present economic system tends in time of stringency to lower the standard of living, to take a little more from labor's less, and to accent the differences between those who have and those who have not. One way to cure this unhealthy economic condition is to take human beings out of hovels, congested tenements, garages, barns, and unsanitary basements, and put them in well-ventilated, well-heated, and cheery homes. Incidentally, we doubt whether such homes can be built at low enough cost for wage earners to buy them back if large profits are concealed in the selling price. We have about come to the conclusion if this great new field of building activity is going to be exploited it must be done by community effort through legal agencies, limiting dividends paid to the owners, and offering the houses for rent as low as \$6 or \$7 per room and for sale for around \$2,000. The question often arises if such houses are to be built through government encouragement, should labor not greatly reduce its hourly scale of wages. Such suggestions usually come from persons in the habit of speculating in the business of building houses. It very seldom comes from people who look upon housing as a social need and activity. These people, who make this suggestion, never stop to consider the paradox in their suggestion. They fail to see that they are reducing labor's income so that it will be impossible for labor to secure the houses which it is asked to help build. They also fail to see that the hourly scale is no indicator for yearly income. It

is a pretty accurate statement to declare that building trades workers have averaged in 1934 and 1933 about \$600 per year. Such a yearly wage only implies that the average hourly scale of \$1 has been quartered and that these workers have been making about 25 cents per hour.

Fascism, American Type Few Americans — even conservative Americans — want Fascism. The spectacle of a bloody Hitler, or a grand opera Mussolini, strutting his pompous course across history, trampling whole classes under foot, does not sit well upon the descendants of Washington and Jefferson. Yet the salient fact about Fascism is that it appears in each country in a new guise — under new auspices, and with different blandishments. The spearhead of American Fascism is the company union. Make no mistake about it, the company union, though zero in public esteem, is making technical progress under the propelling drive of organized business interests. The growth of the company union is emblematic also of the refusal of manufacturers, utility heads, and industrialists to submit to any reform — even the mildest reform. NRA was predicated upon the idea of co-operation, collective bargaining — in short, guildism. It represents mild reform, but the Bardos, the Emerys, the McCarters, the Giffords, the Morgans declare they shall have nothing to do with it. They back the company union — Fascism, and they are getting encouragement from such apostates to democracy as Donald Richberg.

Thirty-Hour Week The weakness in the position of critics of the 30-hour-week program of the American Federation of Labor lies in two directions: (1) they move on the assumption that all other factors in the economic system should remain the same; (2) they do not offer any other real solution for technological unemployment. Technological unemployment has been growing for 15 years in the United States. Labor displacing devices have been rapidly patented and introduced during the depression. The United States Department of Labor is unofficially on record for the statement that if 1929 levels of prosperity should be restored, there would still be about 5,000,000 men unemployed. It is likely that the social insurance bills, which are to pass, will make employment and man power more costly and as a result capitalists will introduce more machinery and more labor-displacing devices.

American labor takes the position that it has never actually received any due share of the wealth, leisure and culture created by machine economy. It makes now the modest request for a basic workweek of 30 hours in order that labor may have some share in these values, but more so that industry will be forced to absorb many of the men who have been displaced by automatic machinery. It is true labor has not gone into the question as to how this is going to affect the business structure, or whether it is going to continue to allow business to make the enormous profit that it now makes. Neither does labor say that all factors will remain the same under the 30-hour week. Nevertheless it makes its modest and practical contribution to the solution of the most severe problem of our age.



MAKING MONEY VERSUS MAKING HOMES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

EVERY year thousands of young women graduate from factories, shops, stores, offices and schools to enter the greatest of all professions for women—homekeeping. The tragedy is that most of them are totally unprepared for their new business in life, and that their attitude toward it is one of contempt. The educational trend and the trend of women's own thoughts has been toward emancipation—to get out of the home. This has led some of them into prominent and well paid and satisfying positions, but for every one of these there are thousands who work for a poverty wage at dull, monotonous stupid sorts of jobs that destroy intelligence and warp the spirit. While every woman rebels against restrictions that would prevent women who need to, from taking jobs for pay, it is quite obvious that many women are wasting their lives in factory and mill who might be more useful and lead happier lives if they were able to become home-makers in the true sense of the word.

While the government is seeking to relieve a congested labor market, why not consider the establishment of schools for home makers? It is true that the Department of Agriculture with its Bureau of Home Economics continually makes studies of the various phases of household arts and its bulletins are available to all who wish them, but this is not enough. You can't learn to make good pie crust by reading about it but you can learn by watching someone who knows how. Demonstration classes by agricultural agents have been valuable, but it is in the cities that this instruction is really needed.

A Washington newspaper conducted a series of cooking lessons and thousands of women attended each session, although the benefit they could receive from these lectures was much less than could be given in a properly conducted school with individual instruction. Most women who keep house are eager to learn how to make the most of their profession and strive to educate themselves in whatever way they can.

The handicrafts are the natural heritage of women. Even though the factory has robbed us of the necessity for it, we still love to knit and sew, and though restaurants flourish, we pride ourselves on our cooking. But in order to get full enjoyment from craftsmanship, and also in order to employ it profitably, we must be skilled. There is no money saved and

no satisfaction in a badly made product, whether it is a dress you make for yourself and don't wear, or a dish of food that is not eaten. I believe that many women who keep on with their jobs even after marriage do so not always from economic necessity, though that unfortunately is frequently the case, but because they would rather keep on with something they know than go into a craft that is entirely new to them and whose possibilities and joys they cannot imagine.

It's no wonder that the past generation of mothers advised their daughters to prepare themselves for work in trades and professions. In those days housekeeping was hard, endless labor and work of any other kind seemed easy in comparison. The independence of women was a new and very appealing idea. So we sought freedom. Freedom for what? To tend a machine eight hours or more a day at a wage less than a man makes for the same job. Freedom to be one of the cheap workers who flood the labor market. Freedom to be used by employers to break unions. Women have proved their ability to enter almost every field of man's endeavor but they have shown a despicable willingness to be exploited.

In the meantime household machines and conveniences have been developed and modes of living adopted that make the lot of the woman who keeps house more easy and pleasant than has ever been possible. The washing machine, the vacuum cleaner, modern plumbing and heating, hundreds of other conveniences make our homes the pleasantest possible places to be in and to work in. We can get through the routine of cooking, dishwashing and cleaning in a minimum of time and still have plenty of leisure for the exciting, out of the ordinary phases of our craft.

I would like to mention a few of these, any of which might bring profit and pleasure if practised by a skilled hand: dressmaking, the finishing of wood, upholstery, interior painting, decorating, paperhanging, gardening, knitting, crocheting, rugmaking, making of various accessories for the home such as cushions and lampshades, basketry, weaving. There are many other crafts that I cannot think of, all of which are practiced by women at home.

The great advantage of being a homemaker is that you are your own employer as well as your own employee. It

is necessary for your success, therefore, that you should be a good manager of your own time. If you are sick you can lay off for a day without asking permission. You can give yourself a vacation, but you should not, if you are a wise employer, permit yourself to loaf day after day.

You must have enough pride in your own efforts to do every job to the best of your ability. You must be sufficiently interested in your job to try constantly to improve yourself and to be worthy of a higher wage. What is this higher wage? Just the same as it would be if you were working for money—a more beautiful, more comfortable home, better food, finer clothing, if you go into the dressmaking branch, better personal appearance, for this is something you have time for and should cultivate.

If you are growing stale at your job and it seems dull and profitless, then is the time for study and making of new contacts. You will have to look around for the means to study and they are not centralized nor readily available as we could wish; but you can occasionally find classes in domestic science in continuation schools given in connection with high schools, and there are sometimes cooking schools and sewing schools offered free for advertising purposes. Knitting and needlework classes are offered frequently by department stores. There are other branches of study you can pursue through your public library. Your own neighbors will be flattered if you ask them to teach you the crafts in which they are proficient. Homekeeping, luckily, is not a competitive job, and one woman is not afraid to teach another how to make better cake for fear her job will be taken away from her.

When we consider the subject of the care and bringing up of children, it is an enormous field of study in itself. You know that the habits and the physical constitution of your child are formed before he enters school and it is up to the mother to study and apply child psychology, dietetics, and everything else that has an effect on the mental and physical well-being of her child.

A proper esteem for the status of homemaker would make women more eager to enter this field. Centralized schools in cities for the teaching of household crafts to housewives who will put them to practical use will give them skill and craft pride. This is perhaps the

(Continued on next page)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

A happy New Year to all. Our auxiliary has started on its fifth year with new officers installed at our last meeting.

The social committee, comprised of Mrs. P. Bartholoma, H. Nichols and H. Skeledon, gave us a lovely surprise banquet. The retiring president, Mrs. George Nelson, was presented with a pin and the unanimous thanks of the auxiliary for her splendid work the past year.

The new officers are: president, Mrs. H. Nichols; vice president, Mrs. H. Christianson; treasurer, Mrs. O. Thue; secretary, Mrs. H. Scofield; warden, Mrs. J. Davids; conductor, Mrs. R. O. Dusk, and trustees, Mrs. P. J. Johnson, E. Schultz and H. Skeledon.

We held our annual Christmas party, December 27, and what a gay time we had! The entertainment was furnished by our own children and, of course, they were much applauded. Santa Claus arrived with very rosy cheeks, plenty of pep and presents for all the "good" little girls and boys! Even candy, nuts and apples for the "maybe-not-so-good" big girls and boys. We all danced merrily after Santa (otherwise Bill Nessler) around and around the hall, to the music of Dean Nelson's orchestra. Judging from the laughter, the big girls and boys enjoy this occasion every bit as much as the children. (How about it, you "big-uns"?)

Speaking of Christmas, Santa Claus brought me a very speedy pair of ice skates and if I don't fall on my right hand you will hear from me again next month.

We are all "het-up" over our annual electricians' ball, February 2, and don't even mind the 30 below temperature. There'll be a hot time in the old town next Saturday night. Wish you could join us. Will give you full details of the ball next month.

MAE E. NESSLER.

THE LINEMAN'S WIFE

Who is it that has those terrible dreams,
Of falling wires and men's shrill screams?
Who is it that faints when the telephone rings,
And always imagines the worst of things?
Who has heart failure when the door bell chimes,
And thinks, "Oh! he 'cut-out' on one of his climbs!"
It's the lineman's wife that grows old so soon,
While that blamed lucky lineman is still in youth's bloom.

MRS. FRED MAAS,

Detroit, Mich.,

Wife of Fred Maas, L. U. No. 17.

best way of checking the flow of women into poorly paid employment, to give them a chance to be useful and effective in their own traditional field, and to give them reason to be proud of their labors.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Meat Loaf Is Favorite Family Dish

By SALLY LUNN

One of the things that is seldom any good at a restaurant but that may be simply grand at home is meat loaf. This is because at home, while we do use the cheaper cuts of meat, we make sure they are fresh and of good quality, and combine them carefully with other ingredients that will make the loaf flavorful and tender.

Almost any raw lean meat, beef, veal, fresh pork, smoked pork or lamb, or a combination of two kinds of meat, may be used. One favorite combination is beef, veal and a small quantity of salt pork. There should not be too large a proportion of fat, as this cooks away in baking.

Vegetables may be added for flavor and these also help to keep the loaf juicy. In my own meat loaf at home I usually use chopped onions fried until a light brown. Chopped celery also is good, or chopped parsley, or drained canned tomatoes. Sometimes I pour a cupful of canned tomatoes over the top of the loaf when it is partly done and the tomato flavor adds interest to the gravy.

A binder is needed to hold the meat and other ingredients in shape while they are cooking. Bread crumbs with liquid, such as milk, tomato juice, or even cold water, usually are used. Mashed potatoes or boiled rice sometimes are used as binder, and another one that you may use is a thick white sauce. Sometimes when I have left-over gravy I stir that into the ingredients of the meat loaf as it has the same constituents as white sauce with the additional meat flavor. If you wish to, a beaten egg may also be added.

Combine everything very thoroughly, using your hands to mix. The

mixture will be sticky and moist, but you can shape it into a loaf in your roasting pan, or press it into a greased shallow pan such as a bread pan.

Long cooking is not necessary. Treat it as you would a tender roast. Do not add water and do not cover. Use a moderate oven the entire time. When the loaf is done, make gravy from the drippings in the pan.

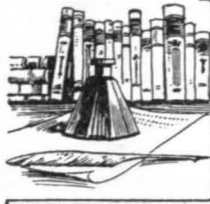
The following recipe is for a simple easy meat loaf. It is from the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Meat Loaf

Season one to two pounds of ground raw lean meat (beef, lamb, veal, or veal and pork mixed) with salt and pepper, and if desired, also a little thyme. To give richness and flavor to meat loaf add suet or salt pork, about one-fourth pound, diced and fried crisp. Drain the juice from canned tomatoes and save the juice for tomato sauce. To the meat add drained tomatoes, a chopped onion, and enough bread crumbs or mashed potatoes or boiled rice to make a soft sticky mixture. Or, use very thick white sauce for binder. Mix thoroughly with the hands.

Mold the loaf on a sheet of tough paper on a rack in a roasting pan. Do not add water and do not cover. Bake in a moderate oven (about 350° F.) for one to one and one-half hours or until the loaf is well done to the center.

Or, put the loaf mixture into a greased shallow pan and bake uncovered in a moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) for one to one and one-half hours, or until the loaf is well done to the center.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Please publish the following resolution:

International Molders' Union Resolution Adopted at Their Convention, August 24, 1934, at Chicago, Ill.

Whereas Thomas J. Mooney, a member of the International Molders' Union of North America for 32 years, has been imprisoned by the state of California for more than 18 of his best years on a life imprisonment sentence on the foulest frameup conspiracy ever recorded in the whole history of American jurisprudence; and

Whereas this monstrous frameup conspiracy against Thomas J. Mooney was conceived, inspired, directed, executed and paid for by the hireling henchmen agents provocateur of the California non-union open shop employers, particularly the public utilities corporations of San Francisco, who had direct control of the district attorney's office and the police department and

Whereas the real motive behind this outrageous conspiracy is class fear and class hatred of Thomas J. Mooney because of his aggressive, militant activity in the California trade union movement and his undying loyalty and devotion to the entire working class; and

Whereas the original trial judge, Franklin A. Griffin, Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson, in charge of the gathering of all the evidence, all of the living members of the jury that found him guilty, and the present district attorney have demanded his pardon; and

Whereas two commissions appointed by Presidents Wilson and Hoover investigated this case and branded the frameup as "shocking to one's sense of justice;" and

Whereas hundreds of other public officials, countless thousands of worthwhile men and women, organizations and many scores of great daily newspapers and magazines throughout the world have branded this frameup as a blot upon civilization, the shame of America, and a disgraceful smear upon the escutcheons of the state of California and an international scandal; and

Whereas Thomas J. Mooney was, by a directed verdict, upon motion of the district attorney, and over his protest, acquitted on May 24, 1933, on an indictment identical to the one on which he was convicted 18 years ago; and with the verdict of not guilty still ringing in his ears, he was placed in irons and speeded back to San Quentin Prison for the rest of his natural life; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates assembled in the twenty-eighth convention of the International Molders' Union of North America at Chicago, Ill., August 13 to 25, 1934, That we reiterate and declare once again our full and complete belief in the absolute innocence of our Brother member, Thomas J. Mooney, and denounce with righteous wrathful indignation and scornful contempt the original framers of this foul conspiracy and every other public official who, subsequent thereto by his decisions, aiding, abetting, deeds or words of encouragement toward the continuation of this monstrous frameup; and be it further



IRWIN V. KNOTT

Business Manager of Local
Union No. 9. Born 1876—
Died January 31, 1935.

Resolved, by this twenty-eighth convention, That the sum of \$500 be donated to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee to continue the fight for vindication and freedom of Thomas J. Mooney; and be it further

Resolved, That the president of the International Molders' Union of North America appoint a committee of three to call upon the President of the United States and the governor of California and place this scandalous frameup before them and demand that they put an end to this rotten situation; and be it further

Resolved, That the president of the International Molders' Union of North America send an official communication together with a copy of this resolution to each local union and district conference boards of the I. M. U. of N. A. requesting the appointing of a standing committee for the duration of Tom Mooney's imprisonment, and to be known as "The committee for the defense of Tom Mooney," the duties of which will be to carry the fight for justice for Tom Mooney to, and enlist the active support of every section of the labor movement, the press, pulpit and all public spirited citizens, to arrange mass protest meetings and demonstrations and circulate literature for the freedom of Thomas J. Mooney; and be it further

Resolved, That the International Molders' Union delegates to all conventions of the American Federation of Labor, present this resolution for adoption; and be it still further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the governor of California, the press, to all labor, liberal and radical newspapers, magazines and journals, to all national and international unions, department councils, state federations of labor, central labor councils and to our Brother member, Thomas J. Mooney.

Signed by delegates of 24 local unions: Chas. Blome, No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Priest, No. 255, Birmingham, Ala.; Harry Weston, No. 296, Springfield, Mo.; Geo. Allison, No. 162, Kansas City, Mo.; Willard Bennett, No. 275, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Lass,

No. 23, Chicago, Ill.; Stanley Hoder, No. 233, Chicago, Ill.; Sam Wearne, No. 78, Watertown, N. Y.; Harry Arnold, No. 66, Memphis, Tenn.; J. E. McReynolds, No. 325, Tulsa, Okla.; Ernest C. Hinze, No. 166, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mike Weise, No. 230, Rock Island, Ill.; Ben H. Cox, No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.; Robt. A. Hopkins, No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.; Clyde W. Boyce, No. 74, East St. Louis, Ill.; Edward Wolter, No. 182, Belleville, Ill.; Edward Kosten, No. 213, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Frank Kwistek, No. 84, Buffalo, N. Y.; Gordon R. Horner, No. 57, Iliion, N. Y.; Raymond Sassen, No. 263, Dubuque, Iowa; J. S. Leindecker, No. 44, Quincy, Ill.; John Mather, No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Cuvie, No. 233, Chicago, Ill.; James Jordan, No. 72, Springfield, Ohio.

All unions and organizations should endorse and adopt this, or a similar resolution.

The above resolution has been adopted by
L. U. No. 2, I. B. E. W.

SIDNEY WEISE.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Well, boys, the Chevrolet job has about reached its peak. There are about 150 men employed by the electrical contractors on this job. The business office finally reached the point where it had to send even yours truly down to help keep the wheels turning. I am employed in the Fisher Body section which is separated from the assembly unit by an eight-inch brick wall. This wall is completed with the exception of several temporary openings through which the men travel. Through one of these openings an amazing story reached my ears.

It seems that one of our well known Brothers, who has served at least two terms as president of our local, was at work on the temporary lights. Upon making his rounds, he came upon a man down in a pit making up a pigtail socket on a temporary line and the following conversation took place:

"Hey you! Are you an electrician?"

"Uh hmm."

"Well, you don't look like it."

"Hmm."

"You had better drop that. We have electricians working on that temporary work. They will fix it for you."

"Uh hmm."

"Well, are you going to drop it?"

"Uh hmm."

"Well, why the h— don't you? I'll get the shop steward and he'll make you stop."

Upon turning to leave to find the steward, the good Brother found a group of his Brother electricians watching and listening with grins spread from ear to ear. He paused to upbraid them for not stopping this man from taking their work, and then continued on his way. He met his foreman and made his complaint to him. The foreman accompanied him back to the scene of the crime and as they approached the spot the good Brother said, "There he is. See him in that pit?"

"Why, man," replied the foreman, "That is George Schmidt. He has been a good member of Local No. 28 for 40 or 50 years."

Was Sells' face red? Ask any of the boys.
JOHN A. BECK.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

The losses sustained by labor, individually or collectively, during these months of difficult times, have, in some measure, been compensated for by the changed attitude of the public toward organized labor in general. Wherever labor has met the difficult situations that have arisen in various industries in recent months with fairness, courage, and wisdom; wherever it has had the opportunity to present its case without malice and wholly on its merits, on the air or through the medium of the press; and wherever the various affiliated organizations have stood solidly behind the demands and presentation of the case, there has been a responsive supporting attitude on the part of the general public that has aided immeasurably in the victories that labor has achieved.

One of the most convincing examples of the sympathetic loyalty of the public to the cause of labor was shown in Portland and vicinity during the I. L. A. strike for fair wages and working conditions in this port and up and down the Pacific Coast, during the summer of the past year. All the world knows the results finally achieved through the arbitration board; but only those who lived in this city and who were conversant with all the developments in the case can appreciate the splendid support of labor's cause by the great majority of our people and in many instances this support came from sources that, in the past, have been inclined to frown on labor's efforts to secure its rights. But the most outstanding demonstration of men's fairness to labor was shown by the great army of unemployed, resident in this city. Of this unfortunate group, numbering more than 25,000, many of whom had had no regular jobs for three years or more, and whose families were in dire need, there was scarcely a man who even thought of enlisting as a strike-breaker and thus helping to defeat the purpose of the strike.

Unstinted commendation should be given those who assisted by donations of food, fuel and clothing in winning the I. L. A. strike; but it is difficult fully to appreciate the unselfishness and fortitude of men on the verge of despair by reason of unemployment, who cheered on the side lines and who resolutely set their faces against the temptation to become "scabs."

Strikes in several other industries, involving smaller groups, have occurred here since the I. L. A. walkout, but co-operation of labor organizations and the force of public opinion have in each instance resulted in settlements favoring the worker. One can now say without reservation that the standing and prestige of labor on the western coast have been advanced to a degree scarcely hoped for before the occurrences of the past year.

L. U. No. 48 has shared with most other labor organizations the results of the trying times of the past four years. With a majority of the members on the waiting list, the treasury was depleted to the point where the most rigid economy had to be practiced and various expedients resorted to in order to maintain the organization. It was a difficult situation for our executive board members who served prior to the election of 1934. They attacked the problem with wisdom and courage, maintaining a discipline and evolving a program which have resulted in a very satisfactory condition at present. We have at least a comfortable surplus in the treasury and expect to be able to reduce our dues 50 cents per month as soon as the treasury surplus reaches a definite amount agreed on, a point which we have practically attained.

Naturally, we lost a few members, but, fortunately, among the number were those who joined the organization for purely selfish in-

READ

New Public Attitude Toward Labor, by L. U. No. 48.
Convention Referendum, by L. U. No. 233.
Faithful Service, by L. U. No. 309.
Looking Forward Hopefully to Disappointment, by L. U. No. 339.
Observation on Modern Construction, by L. U. No. 212.
Toronto Has Union Head, by L. U. No. 303.
Collective Action, by L. U. No. 79.
Bachie's Newsy News Letter, by L. U. No. 211.
About These Cable-Splicers, by L. U. No. 537.
Progress in Oklahoma, by L. U. No. 1141.
Railroad Workers Must Protect Themselves, by L. U. No. 912.
Tribute to Veteran Members, by L. U. No. 500.
Municipal Ownership in San Francisco, by L. U. No. 151.
Complaint and President's Reply, by L. U. No. 65.

Our correspondents get better, the letters more interesting, the subject, more important.

terests—fair weather adherents who deserted the ranks when the going became a bit rough.

The "old" executive board must also be given credit for a new working agreement with the local contractors that is very satisfactory to the worker, and which, of course, is made the basis of the regional code which, it is hoped, will soon be in the hands of the President for his approval. This regional code covers the territory embracing Multnomah County, in which Portland is situated, together with Washington and Clackamas Counties, Oreg., and Clark and Klickitat Counties, Wash. When this code receives its final approval, we shall attempt to set forth some of its salient features in a future article.

The percentage of employment of the members of L. U. No. 48 during 1934, though far from satisfactory, rose considerably above that of corresponding months of the preceding year. In fact employment during some periods of 1933 approached the vanishing point, ranging from a minimum of 19.3 per cent in July to a maximum of 42.6 per cent in December. The figures for the first eight months of 1934 show variations from a minimum of 40.7 per cent in February to a maximum of 78.3 per cent in July. The increase in employment was due in large part to two major construction jobs, viz., a large grain elevator in Vancouver, Wash., and in a lesser degree, the Bonneville Dam, on the Columbia River, about 40 miles east of Portland. Some details of these projects we reserve for another communication.

Former members of L. U. No. 48 may be interested in the present official set-up. The president is Vern Haybarker; vice president, Tommy Thompson; recording secretary, Charles Potter; business manager, J. H. Lake.

WM. S. BELT.

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

If the attendance at our first month's meetings were an indication of the months to follow, we can look forward to some very good meetings in the year 1935, and hope that the members included in their New Year's resolutions to attend them regularly.

Several weeks ago a committee was appointed to negotiate an agreement with our contractors for a new wage scale and working conditions. This committee has been hard at work ever since and I am happy to report that most of our contractors have signed up. The Brothers who are fortunate enough to have a pay envelope coming on Saturday are enjoying the increase.

The building program that has been going on at Fort Sam Houston during the past summer and fall has now come to a close and the last of the wire twisters were laid off a few days ago. They can be seen most any time, where they have joined the rest of the chair polishers, sitting around the (bring your own wood) stove in the back room of Brothers Downham's and Weber's shop, discussing new methods of electrical destruction and what have you.

GEO. H. WEICHLIN.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Greetings from Butte at the top of the old U. S. A.! We are still plugging on as best we can. We are surely in a bad way on account of an agreement forced on us by our International Officials. No doubt, you saw where there was plenty of rioting and bloodshed in peaceful old Butte for almost five months. There was no one killed and no great display of rowdyishness only on the Anaconda Copper Company's part. We were over 7,000 strong and not one man lost in the whole time out of 14 organizations.

About September 1 eight good union men appeared on the scene. With them they had an agreement that was concocted in New York and Washington and through their own way of handling the situation we were driven back to work. L. U. No. 65 voted against the agreement at that time. Eight to one turned it down. A man by the name of Frey told some organizations that it would be signed at any cost, and it was. Harry Bell, our I. O. representative, worked hand in hand with all I. O. men, and we were defeated. We receive \$2.50 per week less than before and one day off. In case of any trouble in the future we are to furnish the A. C. M. Co. all the men that they need to keep their property in shape to operate when they care to open their mines again. That makes them scab on men who are on strike. Can anyone with common reasoning imagine such an agreement? We were not allowed to use Section 7-A at all. It was done by I. O. officials. We are having constant trouble with the company at present and can do nothing.

I have been told that the Western Federation of Miners are going to absorb all men who are employed by the copper company. There were about 150 electrical workers involved in the strike. The I. O. will surely fight for the men on that question if not for better working conditions. When the vote on accepting this agreement was started this man Frey would not commit himself as to how the vote should be taken and tabulated. After all votes were in and counted his announcement was that the majority were in favor of the agreement and he grabbed a plane for the east. Thirteen craft organizations involved and 10 of them turned it down by big majorities. Should any locals wish a copy, address me.

After 34 years I am sorry to have to write such a letter, but the rank and file are entitled to know the true conditions.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

President's note:

The attitude of the writer of the above letter constitutes one form of unfortunate circumstance that tends to retard the progress that should result from constructive effort. Lack of space and time compels brevity in making reply. Answering each statement in sequence, truth requires the explanation that any rioting or bloodshed that took place in peaceful old Butte occurred prior to the participation of this office in the situation to which the writer of the above letter refers.

Briefly describing the situation, I am advising that the strike was one participated in by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Communications on file in this office reveal that the jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers was being placed in serious jeopardy. Any autocratic procedure displayed in the situation was applied by some of the members of Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W., of Butte. This procedure was the insistence of Local Union No. 65 upon the removal of the members of Local Union No. 200 of Anaconda, and Local Union No. 122 of Great Falls, from the employ of the Anaconda Company in a sympathetic strike. Local Union No. 65 insisted that Local Unions No. 122 and No. 200 assist them in the situation by removing their members. After the members of the other two locals were removed they then became parties to the strike and were—by reason of the position into which they were forced—entitled to equal consideration with the members of Local Union No. 65.

When the agreement was negotiated the three local unions then involved were permitted to vote on the acceptance of the agreement and whether the members should return to work. Local Unions No. 122 and No. 200 voted to return their men. To have permitted Local Union No. 65 to dominate the situation and dictate to the other locals would have been nothing less than accepting the autocratic dictation of a minority over a majority. The letter above seems to indicate that the disappointment of its writer is responsible for his effort to create the false impression that this office exercised such dictatorial authority as he and others failed in their attempt to do.

The agreement is a sensible document and provides for an increase of 50 cents a day. This increase represents a restoration of a reduction that the employees had accepted and were working under prior to the strike. It must also be pointed out that where the employees were employed prior to the strike on a three-day week schedule, the result of the agreement is a guarantee of not less than four days weekly employment and, of course, five days if at all possible.

The letter above indicates objection to a principle in labor agreements covering relationship between employer and employee in the mining industry. Labor agreements universally in this and every other country in the world provide for the operation of hazard preventing mine equipment—by the members of the labor organization that ordered the strike. The writer of the letter unfairly implies that the agreement which he condemns introduced the practice as something new. As a matter of fact the practice is of long standing and the engineers local union of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers agreed to the practice in an agreement independent of the agreement the above letter ridicules.

Mr. Frey emphatically denies that some or any organizations were told that the agreement would be signed at any cost. Mr. Frey also definitely states that the vote was tabu-

Local Union No. 231, of Sioux City, Iowa, is celebrating its cordial relationship with union contractors by publishing an advertisement in the Sioux City Unionist and Public Forum, local labor paper, asking patronage of the fair electrical contractors and shops. Contractors who have signed agreements with Local No. 231 include Electric Engineering, Ryan Electric Co., Nystrom Electric Co., Don Polly Electric Co., Lee Electric Co., Hickman Electric Co., Harper Electric Co., Cooper Electric Co., and the Electric Equipment Co. Motor repair shops listed include Paul and Hudson, Cole Electric Co., and Smith Electric Co.

lated on a local union vote basis and that he properly informed the men prior to the vote being taken that the vote of any local union would not be announced until that vote was first reported to the international organization of which the local union was a part. Mr. Frey has preserved for exhibition if necessary the vote of the local unions on the acceptance of the agreement and the return of their members to work. A tabulation of the local union vote clearly indicates that instead of 13 organizations—as the member who wrote the letter indicates—29 local unions voted and the result was 20 in favor of accepting the agreement and returning the members to work and nine opposed to the agreement and the return of the strikers.

We have not been advised by the writer of the above letter or anyone else concerning trouble with the company at the present time or at any time since the agreement has been signed. The reference to the Western Federation of Miners contained in the above letter may have been intended for the purpose of antagonizing relations between that organization and those organizations of the metal trades and building trades who are signatory to the agreement. However, the personnel of the Western Federation of Miners is identified with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and it is common knowledge that

that organization has operated for years as an industrial organization basis throughout Arizona and Utah. Consequently, this office will fight for the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W. to include all electrical workers and if our success in such contest is as encouraging as the result of our efforts to improve the working conditions of our members in the Anaconda situation—then we will be pleased.

The writer of the above letter felt—

"The rank and file are entitled to know the true conditions."

We share this feeling with him and our effort to have the members know the truth is manifested in this reply. We, too, are sorry the member was compelled to write such a letter and extend to him our co-operation to prevent such necessity in the future by making available to him the true facts that will enable him to curb his sentiments—if he so desires.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

A recent occurrence brought to our attention has prompted the necessity of a few lines. Not by way of apology, not an admission of guilt, but in a measure an endeavor to straighten out an unfortunate misunderstanding, one which adorned us with a discolored optic, we feel that some explanation is due to some of our new members relative to a seeming slight accorded them recently.

Most of you boys must, and we feel that many of you do, understand that we are not organized for any individual interests; that collective bargaining was the purpose for which you elected to become members. Our local or international organization is not a commercial or individual enterprise. Rather, it is all for each and each for all. So we regret to feel and learn that some of you were so sensitive as to take exception to the attitude of a craftsmen's committee, which had arranged to meet in a body as a whole craft to formulate agreements and understandings as to just what they wanted and expected to propose to the employers for the benefit of their craft. No offense was intended when some of you were excluded from this gathering. You are privileged, in fact, invited to group yourselves in committee and prepare such requests and recommendations as you feel would benefit your particular craft.

I am sure we can all get together on understanding. Always bear in mind this fact. The organization belongs to you just as long as you belong to it. It is your money that helps to maintain this union, and it is the efforts of this union that help to maintain your job and better your conditions. Your presence is always desired and your voice and opinions welcomed.

We are extremely grateful to the new members, who had the interest of their fellow workers at heart, to the extent of presenting their grievance to the meeting. That's a fine commendable spirit, and thanks a lot. When you boys desire to get in conference let us know and arrangements will be made for a meeting place. You may find food for thought and profit some by the following: There are some workers who do not want collective bargaining. They prefer the liberty of individual contract. This class of workers' indifference to participating in the support of unions and collective agreement is, in short, due to failure to understand that under present conditions of corporate business, one's own freedom and integrity are assured only when he becomes part of an organized group, and when by the surrender of a superficial freedom of action he participates in the benefits obtained by the group for all its

WARNING

From time to time we have had to warn our membership against the activities of G. A. Kelly and G. A. Kelly, Jr., the latter supposed to be a boxer. They formerly carried an unauthorized letter from Vice President Boyle.

We understand these men are still travelling from place to place claiming to be members of L. U. No. 134, and at times using the name of Dempsey.

We again caution our local unions to be on the lookout for imposters.

G. M. BUGNIAZET.

members. Their objection to a union arises out of a conception of individual freedom and of the ways it may be secured, which does not hold true and sound under twentieth century economic conditions.

Liberty is increasingly being seen as a state of affairs in which some moderate restraints upon individual whim are a necessary condition of the true freedom of large numbers of people. It is beyond any question of doubt that every employee of a company has profited by the union of a comparatively small group of employees. As the wages of union men have increased, and working conditions improved, the wages of the other employees have increased, in direct proportion to their courage in forming on a united front.

For employees to unite is doing no more than employing companies already have done, when they become units of a gigantic utility system, which is no more nor less than a union of several companies. If it is to their advantage to unite, how much more so it is for the employees to do the same—and accordingly the way is being prepared to allow you all to take full advantage without further delay. This NRA cannot offer you much protection if you are unwilling to protect yourself.

We are planning to afford another opportunity to all those who permitted their applications to go by the boards, either through personal neglect or choice, or through veiled intimidations; better act now. There will be occasion for regret after June, 1935. The NRA surely was an effort but not far-sighted enough to prevent the employers' associations from taking full advantage of its every weakness, and no going concern builds itself strength and power by passing up opportunities. It seems to be the lot of the unorganized to continue to procrastinate the oppor-

tunities that would better their conditions and build a stronger respect for their organizations. No one is to blame but yourself. If you harbor the idea that your officers are at fault and if you feel that you need younger blood in the chairs, it is within your power to effect any desired changes, but not by sulking or crying around in little groups, for therein lies a decided weakness. Instead of being united, you are divided into small, weak units, so seemingly detached from the main body.

Just what the particular difficulty is we fail to fathom. We can't blame your laxity entirely on the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, for are not most of us entitled to or attracted by a "coupla cups" now and then—but not to the extent of neglecting our responsibilities to our family, organization or job.

If you try to be on the square with yourself you will necessarily endeavor to be right in all your other actions. There are no two ways about it. We intend to continue our resumed correspondence to our official publication and will take up other matters from time to time.

In the offing is a proposition for the organizing of a women's auxiliary, which we feel would operate to good advantage, in that it would tend to improve attendance of husbands at our meetings, or force the invention of some brand new alibis. Mrs. Juneau, you started something!

We had a most pleasant visit from Brother Ed. O'Day recently. Here is a member who joined up in 1897 and has stuck to his principle since. Thirty-eight years on the level, and not discouraged—truly a fine mark to shoot at! Everything O. K., Ed.

L. U. No. 79 is united in extending its sympathies and condolence to our ex-local Brother, George Philly, on account of the recent

death of his father at Binghamton, N. Y.

Final and fitting tribute was paid at the funeral of our lately deceased Brother, Vincent Hotchkiss, Friday afternoon, January 4, 1935.

Brad. Cortland: We are sorry your letter did not come in time for publication. Joseph Fulton: We expected your letter to be on time. However, shoot them down anyhow. We will use them next time.

To the little Misses Donahue, we are giving you something to read about L. U. No. 79 this time, and regret we have disappointed you in the past. Cheer up, everything will come out O. K. Ask Dad, he knows!

Hoping for a clearer and better understanding.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The 1935 page of the history of Local No. 83 will contain a record of the activities of the new officers who were elected January 2, 1935, and if this record is to be one of progress it is essential that the new officers co-ordinate their ideas of union labor management, with a view to harmonizing the relationship which exists between our employers and our membership.

The major problems confronting the new executive board for decision are those which affect the present and future status of Local No. 83 in Los Angeles, and if the desired results are to be achieved it is imperative that definite plans be formulated and acted upon without further delay.

The membership can co-operate by attending the local meetings. Thus keeping ourselves informed as to the objectives of our organization, we can go forward as a unit.

The successful candidates were Brothers

SPOILING PROGRESS

Specialty for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



George E. Ellicott, business manager; John Miller, president; G. C. Mathis, vice president; E. E. Scott, recording secretary; Fred Fox, financial secretary; H. Corwin, treasurer; examining board, J. E. MacDonald, H. Underwood, James Rogers; executive board—James Lance, William Farrell, Frank Watkins, A. E. Swingle, William Stevenson, S. E. Peabody, W. Authorson.

Installation of officers was held January 9, conducted by International Vice President H. P. Brigaerts, who thanked the retiring officers for their past service and wished the new officers every success.

Brother Brigaerts also attended a meeting of the executive board and, due to his years of experience, his advice and counsel will go far in shaping the policy of the new board.

The retiring officers are to be commended for their service during the trying years of the depression. Through good management they have kept the local in a healthful state numerically and financially, and it is hoped that they will continue as active members in an advisory capacity, that we may benefit by their past experience.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Just a few lines so that Local No. 145 will be with the ones present.

Believe me, it's no small job to try to get something in every month, which every local ought to do. Sometimes one likes to call for help from the old standbys like "G. O." and the "Deacon" and last, good old "Spark Plug." God bless him.

The members who missed the last meeting, believe me, missed something. L. U. No. 145 had invited Local No. 109 to the meeting and sent out cards to the members and there was a good attendance. The meeting and reports of the committees went through in good order. The local had their first reading on an adoption to take care of the wireman who reaches the age of 55 to help him till he will be able to apply for the I. B. E. W. pension but this will have to be approved by the I. B. E. W. Then I'll write more about it.

After the meeting the entertaining committee did their part and I'll say they did. They surely put on some feed—celery, radishes, onions, smoked white-fish, blind robins, shrimp (yes, it was Friday), cheese and ham. Oh, yes, then there were three kegs of beer from Davenport. They are about to open a new brewery and our boys are working there. The business manager reports the job is 100 per cent union and the beer surely was 100 per cent, too.

A Mr. Waller Ficeman did some tricks with cards and was very good. He had one where a bird and cage disappeared in the air and some of the boys are wondering if the beer was to blame. He also had moving pictures of Spain, Rome, Denmark and Sweden. They were very good. The boys on the committee have a vote of thanks coming to them. The hour is late and have only two days to get this to Washington, so I'll try to get more news next month.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 151 wishes all the Brothers a prosperous New Year, although it is a little late.

We have lost two of our members since the first of the year—Charles Hyde, a line-man, and Patrick O'Donnell, a car-repairer.

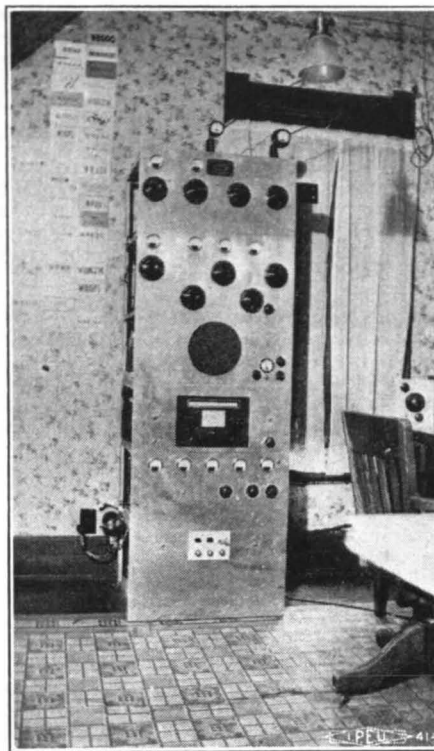
A peculiar case with O'Donnell. He and his wife were going out after supper; he was smoking his pipe; he slipped on the sidewalk and fell down on his face, driving the pipe stem up through the roof of his mouth which punctured his brain from which he died.

Local No. 151 for some time past has been waging a campaign for municipal ownership of public utilities but the power trust is a

little too strong, and when it comes to election they can buy votes; but this time we are trying another way; we are advocating voting revenue bonds, so that the bonds will be paid off from the revenue taken in. The local held an open meeting on the evening of January 24 and prominent speakers on the public ownership question were invited. Among those in attendance were Hon. Louis Bartlett, ex-mayor of the town of

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)



W 8 E D R

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B
W 8 D I
W 3 J B
W 5 B H O
W 5 E I
W 6 H O B
W 9 G V Y
W 8 D H Q
W 9 S M F
W 9 D M Z
W 9 P N H
W 9 S O O
W 2 B F L
W 1 F J A
W 5 A S D
W 2 B Q B
W 9 D B Y
W 8 G H X
W 1 A G I
W 8 E D R
W 2 C A D

Carl P. Goetz
E. E. Hertz
William N. Wilson
D. H. Calk
F. H. Ward
Rudy Rear
E. O. Schuman
Harold C. Whitford
Albert H. Waters
Clarence Kraus
Frank Riggs
Harry V. Eyring
Anthony J. Samalionis
Frank W. Lavery
Frank A. Finger
William E. Kind
Kenneth G. Alley
H. E. Owen
W. C. Nielson
W. O. Beck
Paul A. Ward

Hamilton, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Philadelphia, Pa.
Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Las Vegas, Nev.
Chicago, Ill.
Hornell, N. Y.
Alton, Ill.
Kansas City, Kans.
Rockford, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Somerville, Mass.
Farmington, Ark.
Bronx, N. Y. C.
Marion, Ill.
Angola, N. Y.
Newport R. I.
Toledo, Ohio.
Newark, N. J.

Canada

V E 3 G K

Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

The photograph is the station of W. O. Beck, 1439 Chester St., Toledo.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Berkeley, Calif., who is a staunch supporter of public ownership of public utilities; the Hon. Franck Havenner, supervisor of San Francisco; Randall Ellis, an expert in the city attorney's office, and very familiar with figures and profits of public service corporations; also our own Walter Walsh, who is now practicing law (he, too, is familiar with corporation profits), and also our old standby, International Organizer Amos Feeley. Amos is no slouch when it comes to giving facts and figures and conditions of the public service corporations. Gerald Pickle, our research worker, and our oldtimer, Mike Sullivan, were also present. The attendance was not what we expected, but was fair. The task that we are undertaking is a hard one, that is, to beat the large corporations, but we here in San Francisco have had the same task several times. The municipal ownership of some of our street railway system had to be voted upon about five times, and our water system likewise before we finally won. We think that now is the ripe time for our endeavors and hope to win when it comes up before the people.

Conditions around and about San Francisco are not flourishing and we have many members out of work, but we are willing to try.

FRED F. DUNNE.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Suppose you noticed that we broke into the "big-time" via the machine gun route—but what you don't know is that the little lady who had the key shot out of her hand by America's Public Enemy No. 1, is the wife of Bill Morley, who has been a member of this outfit for a good many years. She may possibly get over the shock, but I doubt if she will ever look the same, and can you blame her? *Mon Dieu!* If I had gazed into the business end of that gun and survived, it would have been a case of "Feet do your stuff" and God help anybody who got in my way.

We had our first touch of real winter this past week, that included rain, sleet and snow, which tied up the trolley system for 48 hours, while the clock in the "townhall" is still frozen up. Understand that the 20 hours of sleet gave the wire "putter-uppers" over at the light a chance to catch up with their Christmas expenditures.

The day this was written the thermometer stood at 11 above, which ain't so hot at that. When the mercury gets down around zero I oftentimes think of the ride that two Cleveland linemen and myself took the week before Christmas, in 1910.

We had been "partying" around Logansport for a week and suddenly decided to blow over to Decatur where the "light" was rebuilding the entire town. So, about midnight we "borrowed" a pint from a friendly bar-keep and went down to the Wabash yards and grabbed an eastbound manifest. The entire train was a sealed job, so we rode a gondola loaded with standpipe.

At Danville we went into the hole for nearly three hours during which time we stole the packing from the journal boxes and soon had a roaring fire going with a few whole ties on for good measure, and even that did not warm us thoroughly. To make matters worse the cork had come out of the pint and the contents spilled all over the guy's overalls, as we had been scuffling around right smart to keep from going to sleep.

We finally made Decatur and learned that the mercury was down to six below, all of which made us feel colder than ever. My two buddies made the job okay, while I went over to Peoria to spend the holidays with the feet under my old man's table. Went back to

S. J. SENES, author of "RE-NEWED DISCUSSION OF BURNED-OUT MOTORS," which appeared in the January, 1935, Journal, asks us to publish the following: "Since Mr. C. M. Howell, who is associated with me in the Electrical Department of the Joliet High School was the co-writer of this article, I shall appreciate mention of this fact in next month's Journal. His name was left out of the article submitted, through error."

Decatur after New Year's and worked just one day and then came up for air in St. Mary's Hospital with double pneumonia. (Ask "Big Jim" Spaulding; he knows.)

It was a pretty tight spot, but my name wasn't in the big book for that date, and when I was ready to leave, three weeks later, my father shocked the nurses with his blunt reply when the head nurse remarked to him, "Well, Mr. Bach, our Heavenly Father was not ready to take your son from you." To that he replied, "You're all wrong there, Sister. It was the devil taking care of his own."

Now anybody who knew him would not have been shocked, as his gruff speech was just a bluff to hide his true feelings, for he was truly one grand old man. But I will never forget the pained and shocked expression that came over the faces of the different nurses who heard him.

Neither will I forget the laugh that he had when I started to disrobe in the kitchen the night I got home from Decatur. I was wearing two suits of "heavies," two sweaters, a chambray shirt, a blue flannel shirt, complete corduroy double breasted suit, two pair of socks, heavily soled shoes, four-buckle arctics, overalls and jumper, a fleecelined "ear-flopper" cap and an overcoat with canvas gloves inside the leather gauntlets. Yessir! My complete wardrobe, which I always carried with me, including comb, soap, razor and tooth brush—and, once in a great while, a stray two-bit piece.

He was also a wise old fella, for the usual greeting to me was, "Welcome home son. Are yuh crummy?" And to those of you who followed the road before the war, no explanations are needed. And just a brief hint to the tourists of a later day: The "room service" that went with the box cars was not always what it was cracked up to be. No suh! The maid often fell down on the job and the "live stock" ran rampant.

Had quite a chat with my little "palsy-walsy," Hobo Ben, of L. U. No. 210, and we ironed out the city job controversy to our mutual satisfaction. I have been on this job for the better part of 15 years, during which time have always refrained from any misrepresentation whatever, so did not relish the idea of being "put on the spot." However, the "Hobo" has admitted that he was

grossly misinformed and promised to tell you all about it at an early date. But the stump-jumpers had another one of those "get-acquainted" affairs last Friday night, so don't know whether the scribe of L. U. No. 210 will be able to make the grade this coming month or not.

The whole situation arose out of an order of the mayor, forbidding the uniformed fire fighters to organize a local union here. However, those men went right ahead and defied the Hon. Gent and today have their charter from the A. F. of L. I got quite a kick out of Fred Allen's burlesque skit on that subject, especially the picketing scene with its "This fire is unfair to organized labor."

On the other hand, Sergeant Barob, who is conducting a safety first crusade for the police department, made a very favorable impression upon all his listeners-in when he remarked, "Don't fool with any electrical apparatus in your household; call in a 'good' electrician, and above all things, don't waste your time and money with the 'cheap' ones."

Evidently the sergeant knows that it's only the members of this outfit who are the "good" ones.

Nothing else new or startling to record for the month. There just "ain't" any work and it is the dullest time we have had in the past five years. Very few of the boys are doing anything except a scissor-bill job now and then. However, Orrey Hills and Charlie Buettel, "The Homogeneous Kid," are making a few days a week as extra instructors for the electrical classes in the Boys Vocational School. "Please, teacher, can I go out?"

We note that the sons of Hiram Walker are doing their share to keep Peoria on the map, even though Holly and the Wire Fixer have fallen down on the job. But I miss the grand old household "stand-bys," such as "Clarks Pure Rye," and "Woolners Dry Gin for Dry People." While the Corning's products were all very palatable, they were not as popular with the hard liquor consumer as were some of the other brands; in fact, I never could stomach that gin, even when served with mixed drinks.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and "Shorty" Barnard.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

I see by the papers where there is a shortage of homes. Now if they could just get the ball rolling and start a huge building program, with cheaper electric rates in sight and more careful planning as regards electric outlets by architects, it looks like the newest modern homes would have considerably more electric wiring than the majority of those previously built. I believe also it would be a forward step for architects to specify rigid conduit for these homes. It is even now the law in some states. It is as we know by far the safest and easiest to get to in case of trouble and the home owner would be compensated for the extra expense in being able to get various wiring combinations in the future, such as adding three-way or four-way switches as he saw fit.

In industrial plant, the trend today is toward more complete mechanization. Machinery that was of the most intricate design five years ago is considered very much out of date today, and is being replaced by others more modern, which will make one wonder what engineers will think up in the next five years.

The electrician plays no small part in the installation of these newest types of machines, as the heart of them is truly electrical more than ever.



It is by no means bragging to class this work as a profession, for as the big shots await the pressing of a button to start things going, it is the electrician who is consulted as to the function of the various gadgets, and it is a great load off his shoulders when everything is working smoothly—but until it is he is the main stem, and rightly so.

Local No. 212 was saddened by the loss of another member, Brother Edward Quinn, who died on January 3, 1935. Brother Quinn had been a member of our local since December 27, 1916, and the sympathy of Local No. 212 is extended to his family and friends.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 233, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

There have been numerous inquiries made among the members of the organization in northern New Jersey, concerning the proposed convention referendum this year. Therefore, I feel prompted to clarify the situation from our point of view.

Local Union No. 233, having taken the initiative in this important question now before the Brotherhood, by petitioning the International Executive Council, as provided by Article XXX, Section 1, I feel that I am in a favorable position to analyze this all-important subject of discussion.

In so doing, it is not my intention to endeavor to influence any other member of the organization in any manner, but merely offer some constructive meditation and at the same time justify our viewpoint.

Let us consider the important function of such a convention, aside from the various formalities found at all conventions.

1. Election of officers.
2. To formulate new legislation.

Under a possible internal disruption of the organization, it would be readily appreciated that an election would be imperative to clarify the situation. However, as there is no misapprehension being felt as to the capacity of our present administration, a change of regime is not imperative at this time.

A rapidly changing labor status due to the present economic upheaval, would tend to antiquate any such legislation formulated now under the circumstances. With New Deal tendencies, another year would in all probability clarify the situation in the country with regard to such important factors as the shorter day, social insurances, old age pension, and associated factors, such as Section 7-A would tend to define more clearly the rights of labor.

In view of the possibility arising for essential legislation to serve the best interest of the organization at this time, there is always the recourse available by means of the constitutional referendum.

On the other hand, consider the cost involved as against any possible advantage to be gained at the present time.

While I have not available, the actual figures covering the total cost of such a convention, I do believe that records of the past conventions will show that the cost to the International Brotherhood involves between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Add to this then, the total cost involved to all the locals attending.

For some time the revenue to the International Office, due to the general economic depression, has curtailed the organization in its usual functions. Added to this the additional work and expense placed upon it as a result of the National Recovery Act, and the accompanying codes, of which there are few that are not of vital importance to the electrical worker. Along with this the hundreds of letters from all over the country, unorganized electrical workers asking for assistance during their organizing activity.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

Review by VICE PRESIDENT C. J. MCGLOGAN

Effects of electric shock on human beings and animals have been studied exhaustively during recent years by Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven, assistant dean, School of Engineering, Johns Hopkins University. Some of his findings constitute information which should be possessed by all who work with electrical circuits. For example, he has found that low-voltage alternating current is more dangerous than low-voltage direct current; that high-voltage direct current is more dangerous than high-voltage alternating current; that high-frequency circuits are relatively harmless, and that with sufficiently good contact 60 volts can kill. With a given condition of contact resistance, he has found that 10 volts caused a flow through several persons of one milliamperere of current, 20 volts produced 2.5 milliamperes; with 30 volts it was 12, and with 40 it was 20 milliamperes, under which condition only one of the recipients could release the electrodes. The path of the current he has found to be important, being most dangerous if it includes the heart. It has been found that 110 milliamperes, flowing from the hands to the feet, can kill. The time factor is important, however, one case being on record in which the victim carried 28 amperes for a brief period without fatality.

The several effects of electric shock can be divided into four classifications, as follows: 1, the victim is burned or cooked; 2, brain cells are destroyed; 3, heart action is stopped; 4, breathing is stopped. The first two conditions may not be corrected by emergency treatment, but the pain of an electric burn can be relieved as that of any other burn. A heart that is stopped will often start again if artificial respiration is resorted to. Sometimes electric shock will cause fibrillation or fluttering of the heart, under which condition insufficient blood is pumped and the heart continues to flutter until the patient dies. This can be corrected by a saline treatment or by the administration of a stronger shock which stops the heart, after which it will start again. These treatments can only be given by a specially trained person but, fortunately, the conditions which require them are not the usual results of electric shock.

Probably the most common effect of electric shock is a blocking of the nervous system which causes the lungs to cease functioning because they receive no message from the brain. It is for this reason that artificial respiration is so effective in reviving victims of electric shock. The Schafer prone pressure method of resuscitation is offered by Dr. Kouwenhoven as the most effective. It may be supplemented by an inhalator which adds oxygen to the air as the patient is caused to inhale; he does not look upon the pulmotor with favor, since it may cause bleeding. The vital requirement is to start artificial respiration immediately and continue it without cessation. A trained emergency squad will change or relieve operators or wrap the victim in a blanket without depriving him of a single breath. They do not stop because a hospital attendant says he can detect no heart action. Rather they continue until the victim is revived or until rigor mortis sets in: people have been revived after eight hours of artificial respiration.

Instructions are or should be available in every shop and all employees should be familiar with them. The need is infrequent, but it is vital, and it is probable that numerous lives have been sacrificed because those in attendance have not known how, or have neglected to act because they were embarrassed by their limited knowledge of what to do. The man on the job who acts quickly and who does not quit is worth more than 100 skilled physicians who cannot reach the victim for half an hour.

Naturally, it has become incumbent upon the locals to curtail their payments to the International Office, either through loss of membership or loss of revenue. This state of affairs naturally implies the inability of the local organizations to properly support the normal activities. Business managers, as well as the International Officers, have been called upon to assist in the support of the unemployed, providing the barest necessities and carrying the dues for these unfortunate members. The International Officers have had a 50 per cent reduction in salary as well as a reduction in expense allowance for over two years, to make it possible to maintain and guide the affairs of the Brotherhood in the proper manner. Under the present conditions it is reasonable to suppose that such aid must continue for at least one year.

Any added burden of convention cost would tend to aggravate the unpleasant conditions and most certainly would be economically unsound. Prevalent money so diverted by the local unions could be used to better advantage.

At the present time, our organization is one of the most progressive and powerful international unions of the many affiliated with the American Federation. Then, con-

sidering that International President Dan W. Tracy has entered upon his present task under the most critical and trying circumstances, it is commendable that he has handled the job in such a thorough manner. Confidence in such leadership is justified.

E. A. FACKLER.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Hello, Pal! Well, fellows, I suppose that you are preparing to attend the celebration of the birthday of our President on January 30. Elaborate preparations have been made here in Toledo for the celebrating of such an occasion. All labor, including stage hands, musicians, operators, ushers, has all been arranged "gratis" by the Toledo Central Labor Union. That is labor's contribution to the cause. Even the national president of the birthday party is taking time out from his hotel building to talk over the radio for this occasion.

It should be a grand success. And this coming on the eve of an event here in the state of Ohio that will make more history than any birthday of any individual, surely puts enthusiasm into this affair. On January

27, at midnight, a 3 per cent sales tax went into effect here in Ohio. Every dollar that a laboring man spends here now must be taxed three cents, unless it is spent for bread or beer, bread being the staff of life and beer life itself. So we can go on our regular diet of bread and beer. Before this took effect we were paying a poll tax, road tax, personal tax, general tax, income tax, inheritance tax, gas tax, auto tax, dog tax, tobacco tax, cigarette tax, beer tax, whiskey tax, cosmetic tax, amusement tax, utility tax, thumb tax and carpet tax, and now sales tax. And the \$4,000,000,000 spent so far this year by Congress will have to be paid back as a nuisance tax. Our great, great grandchildren will be paying taxes in the year 2035 in payment of money spent in 1935. That will be the method used in collecting England's and France's war debts from our American citizens. Sure, I am a Democrat. Sure, I believe that after 18 months under the NRA that industry will be forced to put their workers back to work or the government will step in. Sure, I believe that national regional labor boards will be established where labor can take their disputes and feel assured that their cases will receive all the consideration respectively due them as laboring men. Sure, I believe that there will be codes in all industries signed by both employees and employers. Sure, I believe that these codes will not be drawn up and approved by the Chamber of Commerce—and I believe in Santa Claus. That's why I am still a Democrat. I am still a Democrat because I believe that a system is all right where they grant a man after 60 years of age a pension of \$20 a month and then take him off of relief and refuse him a job on any public works. I am still a Democrat because I believe that a system like here in Toledo is O. K., where a baby dies from lack of heat in a house where there is plenty of relief coal, but no stove to burn it in, as was the case here recently. A colored doctor, city employed, was sent to a white man's house to doctor his sick baby and finding the baby blue with cold left some pills. Three days later the baby died, never realizing what any heat, other than that from his mother's breast, meant. I believe that system is O. K.—that's why I am a Democrat.

But, fellows, I have started to give this thing serious thought. How many of you have? I don't know which is the worst—to be roped in for a five-year plan of investment under good times when everything is booming and all are working, as we were in 1929 by the New York representative of our company, or to be roped in for a century plan under depressed times, as we are being done for by our Washington representatives, \$4,000,000,000 being spent throughout the United States in wages that are first decided upon and approved by a local Chamber of Commerce. Thirty per cent of the applicants for these underpaid jobs are ex-service men, to whom the government has already obligated itself in the form of bonus, the paying of which would take them from the ranks of charity workers, vacating jobs for 5,000,000 men. But yet the cry is billions for the purpose of relieving the burdens of charity from the pockets of members of our Chambers of Commerce, but not one cent for a bonus. Now all we need is for some smooth-tongued orator to get up before our next national convention and tell the people how he or his party can pay back all these billions of dollars to the U. S. mint by going off the silver standard and mention some other metal instead, like Andrew J. Mellon's aluminum, or Walter Brown's brass, and right there is our next President.

Now, if I were to run for President of this country I would have Huey Long, to go around and kiss all the ladies; Walter Brown,



to ride around in a big car (with his hat off); Hugh Johnson, to handle my campaign speeches; Al Smith, to carry the banner of prosperity through all the slums, and the National Chamber of Commerce to write and present my platform. And, fellows, I could not lose. But I won't do these things, because I'm still a Democrat.

Yours until Mr. Roosevelt rewrites the NRA so that it pleases the National Chamber of Commerce—then, and not until then, will we have prosperity.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

Union Overall Radio Show

For many many years Oshkosh B'Gosh overalls have been union made and, in appreciation of the loyal following among union members they have decided to present a radio show exclusively for union members.

They feel that there is a world of radio talent in union families and that it should be given an opportunity to express itself.

So, beginning February 2, 1935, Oshkosh B'Gosh will sponsor a series of amateur nights for union members and the sons and daughters of union members.

Substantial prizes will be offered to the winners who will be decided by votes mailed to WCFL, the Voice of Labor.

The program will run from 6 to 7 p. m. CST every Saturday evening.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

The letter from International Office telling of the International Executive Council's decision regarding the convention and also naming the convention city reminds me that it is Toronto, Ont. And, "believe it or not, Mr. Ripley," and others, Toronto has for 1935 a union man for mayor. Yes, indeed, a real union man in the present tense, not a former or once was or wanted to be, but a union man—A. F. of L. And to top the list of my toast, a vice president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Brother James Simpson, of the typographical union of Toronto, Ont. Please accept my most hearty, best wishes for your term of office, and also for as many more as you want. I am sure the broad-minded people of what is called the Queen City will admit as the year passes that the choice of the majority at the polls on January 1 and a substantial majority at that, was a wise choice. What rolls me over is how it ever happened, because Toronto is one of the strongholds of the reactionaries, and to think that the servile press all boosted somebody else, and to cap the top, had a man belonging to the same union as Jimmy Simpson came out on the radio and boost one of Jimmy's opponents. That's union good feeling—I don't think. Anyway, whoever elected him have given our convention city a union man for mayor. The convention is sub-judico, so I will not write on that.

This year of grace 1935 proves to be starting out with all kinds of good things for those who toil and for those who want to. And

those of our organization who live not too far from the border will have listened to our prime minister promising a new heaven and a new hell, if he is elected again this summer. Most people pay no attention to what the leaders say and they nod their heads and say, "What's the use?" This was evident the other week when our trades council staged an organization meeting at the instigation of Brothers Ingles and Healey, the latter of the steam and operating engineers. I might add that Brother Healey told of visiting his native heath not far from here, and finding men working in one factory for 7 cents per hour. They did have 10 cents but kicked, so they got 7 cents for being bold. You may guess Brother Healey told this with some heat. Brother Ingles had some figures, too, but it all went over the heads of our guests. Of course, the old guard was present and listened to all the remarks at both meetings. There are unions made to measure these days, but whoever will measure the folks is a question. It is a tough proposition to organize, and doubly tough to keep them after they are organized in these parts. The funny part is they are all in favor of unions and plenty of them, but I notice they never support the efforts and those employers who so gladly talk of the fine things done by union labor take mighty good care not to put any union men in a job. Maybe he has to be elected by his fellows.

No doubt all you'uns (as Bachie says) have your troubles in this regard, and so early in the new year is not the time to complain.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Few characteristics are more admirable than faithfulness. A striking example is Brother William E. Compton, who for over 20 years has belonged to the electrical workers through all the troublesome times.

For the last few years Brother Compton had no need for belonging to the union—working for the company that he worked for—however, he stayed through it all and in addition did many a good turn for the electrical workers while he was on the job. Many of our Brothers never knew of the watchfulness of Bill Compton while working at his last place of employment. Today he is on a much-deserved pension of \$40 per month and retains his insurance of \$1,000 without any further cost to him. I feel sure the entire membership of Local No. 309 joins with me in wishing Brother Compton much pleasure and enjoyment for many years to come.

Another wonderful example of faithfulness is Brother Dave Mallinson. The photographic evidence shows that he has been a union electrician for 30-odd years, and speaks for itself.

Brother Mallinson is more fortunate than Brother Compton, inasmuch as he is still able and has a job that he can work at. While the company is furnishing him with only half time it is better that he is able and fortunate enough to have a job than to have to use the pension which he has coming when he quits working.

It goes without saying that Brother Mallinson did many a good turn for the electrical workers and to Brother Mallinson goes a wish for continued health and happiness.

There are many, many other cases with just as much merit; however, these two were just selected at random for the purpose of bringing out as forcefully as possible that the years fly by much faster than we realize.

On the 7th of last December this Local in a formal way celebrated its twentieth anniversary. On December 7, 1895, Local Union No. 67 of Quincy, Ill., was organized with twenty-three charter members. It was known as the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with H. W. Sherman, President; James J. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer. On that night D. M. Mallison was elected our first President; J. P. Dolan, Vice President; H. Kane, Financial Secretary; J. H. Nessler, Treasurer.

The aforementioned facts ought to be conclusive proof to all of us younger people that only the persistent qualities to stick, stay and not weaken, have kept the organization together.

Here's hoping we all may have or acquire the qualities of men like Mallinson and Compton, and all others who have stayed through thick and thin!

A. L. WEGENER.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Well, here we are again, this time with good news. Having won a major issue with the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, we are starting the year off with a bang, under the leadership of Brother P. J. Trantham, president; Brother R. E. Horn, vice president; Brother Freddie Forts, financial secretary; Brother Charles Tidwell, recording secretary, and a membership of 35 or 40 attending each meeting. We have grown from a small local to a fairly big one by sticking together. You will always win if you stick to your fellow worker, but if you don't, you can't expect to get a decent wage, for if a company knows that you are a member of a union they will do all they can to cause friction among the men in order to cause trouble. Once they start the fire it will be hard to put it out, for they don't want it put out. So, Brothers, remember, if a boss or foreman comes to you and tells you that Pete or Joe said this or that, just laugh and say, "That's all right; he can't make me mad." The main thing is to stick together, for if we don't union labor is condemned to die through its own members' neglect.

Well, Brothers, I will close on this subject, but wish to mention a Brother visitor at the last meeting, Brother John Hudson, of Local No. 18. He is headed back to the coast. Brother Hudson worked here when the writer was in his 'teens, having been troubleman and lineman with the heavy gang of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company. Here's wishing Brother Hudson luck.

ADOLPH WHITE.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

At the time of writing we are again facing the advent of another year. We cannot forecast just what is hidden in store for us during the year of 1935, but still we are optimistic enough to look forward to a more progressive era than we have witnessed in the last six years. Each preceding New Year we have looked forward to some ray of hope for better times, only to be doomed to disappointment at the close of each year. However, let us not lose hope; let us go forward, more determined than ever to see these times through to the end; let us use our individual efforts as well as our

collective efforts in solving the many problems that present themselves from time to time. Let us co-operate with constituted authority for law, order and honest progressive legislation, and with this thought in mind and the help of God, we will be able to overcome all obstacles which block the way to prosperity.

With mountains of snow and temperatures hovering between 20 and 30 degrees below zero, Local No. 339 is plodding along, maintaining its membership, wages and working conditions, and I might say we are very optimistic in our outlook for the future.

Canada is facing in the very near future another federal election. The party in power, through their leader, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, has expounded over the radio in no mean terms his platform for the forthcoming election. He has presented for our approval a program of reform measures, in which are included unemployment and health insurance, better provisions for old age pensions, a minimum wage act, and a maximum working week, a promise to better the conditions of labor, so as to give a better standard of living to the worker. He also promises modifications in the capitalistic system to enable that system to serve the people more effectively. The above is part of the reform program presented to us in theory. What the practical content will be, nothing definite has been stated.

If I may be permitted to remark I think the program in its content is good, providing the money is obtained from the proper source to carry it out, but if it is a case of robbing the poor to help the less poor, well, I say taboo with the whole works. Redistribution of wealth is a necessity before this program can be a success, and when wealth has been spread where it rightly belongs then tax wealth, income and profits and keep money circulating where it will serve the masses of the people instead of the chosen few, who are wallowing in it at the present time. All power to Huey Long, Senator from Louisiana; he's my ideal as a reformer.

How the general public will react to Premier Bennett's program remains to be seen, as the opposing parties have not yet presented their side of the story.

There is no doubt but that the opposing political parties will drag this reform program through the mire, anything in order to gain political power. I often wonder why politicians cannot see the importance of unity of action in public life. Why can't the political, business and labor brains of our country get together and work in unity for the common good of humanity, instead of being divided on things of secondary importance? Unity of action, in my humble opinion, is the basic foundation for the cure of our economic ills. Unity of the family is another great institution of our national life and every day we see this unity being destroyed by the laws and the trend of a so-called modern world. The young people of today have come to regard their homes as a place in which to eat and sleep, and a place to change their clothes, whilst they make a hurried exit to hunt for thrills and excitement that a modern and deceptive world has to offer, and as a certain newspaper remarked recently: "The home today is used as a filling station: fill up and get going." Therefore we should safeguard the unity of the family and the sanctity of the home, for it is upon this rock that we build our very existence. Unity of understanding between nations is another

great necessity. This would tend to suppress hatred, greed and selfishness, which are the three worst enemies, threatening the peace of the world today.

Once again I must bring to the minds of our members the necessity of attendance at meetings. If you don't attend to business, how can you expect any returns? Learn to think and act for yourself. Remember, a man's mind grows with use; learn to think by thinking for yourself, just the same as we learn to work by working. There is much to be accomplished, in which effective thinking and action can be applied. There is no doubt that there are going to be vast changes in our economic system in the near future. We are going to need men who are fully prepared to meet these changes, men who can look ahead, men who can keep their heads, men who can be firm, collected and alert, not men who fly into a panic of frenzied oratory and scatter helplessly in the hours of peril and difficulty. This is why I keep imploring the members to attend to the business of their organization. Just think for a moment of the conditions that surround us today. You maybe are working today and enjoying contentment, but just think what would happen if you were thrown on the labor market tomorrow. Where would you stand? Think over these few remarks and make a resolution that during the balance of the year 1935 you will attend to the business of your organization more conscientiously, and help to build and maintain the ideals for which organization stands. Think, act and work at all times for the common good of labor.

In closing, may we extend our congratulations to Brother Archie Michelson, who joined the order of benedicts, some short time ago?

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

While our statesmen and experts—the "brain trust"—are wrangling over solutions of this present stagnation of business—this starvation in a land of plenty—or so-called depression, a lot of pertinent facts are being brought to light and published in numerous newspapers and magazines. That this present state of affairs is unnecessary and is unwarranted under modern scientific government, brings a ray of hope for the future. While one still hears talk of overproduction, it is being generally conceded that underconsumption is the greatest ailment of the present decade. Of course under-consumption has been the lot of the lower strata of society ever since the peoples of the earth have been educated enough to divide themselves into classes. But in the past there was some excuse for under-consumption because it was impossible for the workers to produce enough to feed and provide the comforts of the non-workers and still have enough for themselves. Now that the machine has emancipated the worker—what a glowing phrase; so pregnant with a glorious promise of enjoyable leisure—we are now able to provide enough for all.

Our manufacturers are complaining of lack of markets whilst the biggest market in history is lying at their very doors. They state that the peoples of some far off clime will need to be educated to an appreciation of our surplus products and at the same time the workers of this country—already educated to a much higher standard of living than they are able to enjoy—are only waiting to go to work to supply their own wants.

Tear down the slums, the unsanitary

hovels that house one-half of our population. Scrap—by law—all the inefficient machinery that clutters our roads, railways and waterways. They owe no man a cent and have outlived their usefulness to the stage where they are a constant menace to life and property. A disastrous train wreck—wooden coaches splintered into matchwood—while men who make steel coaches are on relief—recipients of charity that belies that sacred word—and is just enough to keep them from revolution—tearing to pieces that very security that some private interest exploits by loaning the government "money" on. A worker is charged with manslaughter—not as an accessory after the act.

Get more men back to work—then it will be possible to implement necessary social legislation. No use talking of a six-hour day to men who are lucky to get a six-hour week. No use talking of unemployment insurance to men who have never been employed. Like trying to sell life insurance in a graveyard. Old age pensions? Lots of old men are working to keep their sons—and daughters-in-law—off relief.

To evolve an ideal state you must first have ideal humans—humans who understand and apply the "Golden Rule" without a negative law bristling with "Thou shalt not."

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

With all the promises of government ministers as to the introduction of measures, to curb the activities of large industrialists, backed up by the mass of evidence brought out by the Price Spreads Commission, we are looking for a lot of organizing activity among the different trades and industries.

Several groups have been fighting hard to get a union started, with the usual tricks and pressure being used against them. Better conditions being offered under the company unions, and where that does not work out the old process of firing for inefficiency or agitation and hindrance to the rest of the staff.

The drivers of our bakeries and dairies sent a delegation to our meeting asking for our support in seeing that the driver who delivers to our homes should carry a union card. We believe they are doing very well in straightening up these companies and with the continued support from trades already organized there is every reason to feel that they will soon have a strong union.

It is up to organized labor to watch every move toward the betterment of conditions in any industry, and where possible to throw the weight of our support into the balance, to help those who are having such an uphill fight to get unions started.

Such conditions as have been brought out

NOTICE

There has been a great controversy between the Frankfort Distilling Company and organized labor here in Louisville.

Brother Gordon Freeman was in Louisville on January 21, and contacted the officials of this distilling company, without any satisfactory results.

The Frankfort Distilling Company's brands of whiskey are as follows. Paul Jones, Four Roses, Antique, Shippingport, Old Oscar Pepper, and Maddingly and Moore.

H. H. HUDSON,
Business Manager, L. U. No. 369,
Louisville, Ky.

in recent investigations would, we think, stand repeating.

I will quote from the findings of Miss Hutchison, B. A., who has been investigating some of the Toronto industries employing female labor. Miss Hutchison is a member of the national council of the Y. W. C. A. and a special lecturer in the social department of the University of Toronto. The writer who handled this subject for one of the daily newspapers, in describing conditions as they exist in these industries makes use of such phrases as, "the revelation of studied injustice," "a crafty meanness and a callous inhumanity." His descriptive language was rather weak—judge from the following:

"The most ingenious methods have been devised for circumventing the provisions of the minimum wage for women and girls. For example, instances were found of two girls receiving their pay in the same envelope, the purpose being to keep one off the payroll and make it seem that the other was receiving the minimum wage. Cases have been found where 10 per cent is deducted from each wage for an alleged unemployment and health insurance fund, to which, the employer says, he adds 5 per cent of the amount of the wage. The employees cannot be sure he does. Some of them, while sick, have received part of it back. Others have asked for it in the slack season unsuccessfully. The employees complain that the fund is really used to prevent a strike. They are told that if an employee leaves "who is not in good standing," he will forfeit his part of the fund. Various other forms of evading the act have been unscrupulously devised.

"Only one firm was found paying for overtime at an advanced rate, and as its overtime is reckoned only before 7:30 a. m. and after 6:30 p. m. a woman may be working 10 hours a day and six days a week before she is considered, according to Ontario law, to be working overtime. In the case of one firm it was learned of six weeks continuous work until midnight, work sometimes lasting until two and three in the morning, once until five. Miss Hutchison heard of many firms where work went on until nine, with no time off for supper, a bite being eaten over the machine, and with some of these firms supper was never given except where demanded. Cases were found where it was impossible to earn more than five cents an hour, or even not more than three cents.

"We were very much struck," said Miss Hutchison, "by signs of strain and fatigue in the faces and attitudes of the factory workers with whom we came in contact."

These conditions give us a slight conception only of what is happening around us. Remember, men and boys have not even the so-called protection of the Minimum Wage Act and conditions are equally as bad, if not worse, among a great many of them.

One case which was drawn to my attention recently was of a boy 17 years of age hired out to a plumbing, tin-smithing and what-have-you contractor for \$5 a week. He worked each day from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., which apparently the employer did not consider enough, as he loaned him to his brother who was running a garage, and for several nights this lad worked until 1 a. m. and 2 a. m., with no extra pay—as much as 15 and 16 hours per day.

Such conditions as set down here are not news to many of our readers and in taking space writing them up we are not just rambling around digging up gloomy pictures. The objective we are trying to make is to show the importance of getting behind your organization and all that it stands for, taking a real interest in all questions pertaining to conditions and attending meetings regularly so as to be in close touch with any situation which may develop. With conditions

looking some better for the construction trades, we will need to be on our toes to keep the high standard which we now have.

The "ways and means" committee, composed of Brothers R. Gardiner, J. Godden and J. Wiggins, are calling all members to appear before them. It will be necessary for members to appear when called or get in touch with the office and make definite arrangement.

There was a large turnout at our last meeting; things must be improving or—wait a minute, sit tight, you fellows out of town; not time to rush the wicket yet. I couldn't finish that optimistic closing as Brother Shaw looked like he might burst a blood vessel about the time I was suggesting something that might make you all feel good. Well, here's hoping it won't be long!

F. AINSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Another year has gone into the discard, and few will mourn its passing. The New Year is before us and here's to better times for 1935!

We start out with a 3 per cent increase (?) in wages. This is an Irishman's raise by the way, as we have been working under a 10 per cent deduction from the basic rate since 1932. This "raise" will automatically reduce it to 7 per cent. This will no doubt encourage many to contribute to the pension plan which took effect January 1.

The foregoing looms as a bright spot on our (C. N. R.) horizon, and if the bleating of Mr. Bennett could by some miraculous means be transformed into deeds, and likewise the statement of the press ("A plan by which the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways would be assisted in financing an equipment order of upwards of \$30,000,000 is known to be under consideration by the Dominion government and a decision is expected momentarily") become a reality, the future of a few thousand more souls would also be brighter.

The local railroad shops are fully equipped to handle the building of rolling stock of which the above mentioned sum or part thereof is planned.

This is as we would have it, but there are such things as politicians with shares in private concerns building railroad equipment, and it won't need two guesses to find out where the money will be spent. It will be worth recording if the railroad shops fill this order or even part of it.

Not sending in any contribution last month, the committees running for this year have not appeared in print. They are:

Fort Rouge: Grievance—Brothers H. Pullin and E. Philipson. Co-operative—Brothers R. Williams, motive power; R. Gant, car department. Local council—Brothers H. Pullin and E. Philipson. Sick—Brothers W. Sneed and H. Pullin.

Transcona: Grievance—Brothers H. Bradley and E. Corder. Co-operative—Brothers W. Dumontette and Peacock. Local council—Brother E. Corder. Sick—Brothers H. Middlehurst and H. Hosfield.

Western Region: H. Hosfield.

Press secretary: R. Gant.

R. GANT.

To judge human nature rightly, a man may sometimes have a very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—*Bulwer-Lytton.*



I. B. E. W. CREW AT WORK AT THE NEW PASADENA RACE TRACK

Left to right, top row—George White, L. U. No. 83; "Red" Smith, L. U. No. 83; Jim Francis, L. U. No. 418; Paul Shiglez, L. U. No. 418; Norman Pitch, L. U. No. 83; John Horner, L. U. No. 83. Bottom row—Foreman Clarence Winters, L. U. No. 83; Charles Granger, L. U. No. 83; Walker, L. U. No. 83; Morse, L. U. No. 418; Dick Arbogast, apprentice, L. U. No. 418; H. W. Huneven, L. U. No. 418.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Even the big jobs come to an end so with the L. A. Turf Club's job completed I find myself sitting in the grandstand with lots of time to tell you some of the details of this interesting installation as promised.

The betting system is called a totalisator and was invented by a Mr. Strauss and developed by the General Electric Company. Eighteen members of Locals Nos. 418 and 83 and two months' time were required to install it here, in addition to a gang of laborers and the totalisator crews who handled the non-electrical ends.

Close to 36,000 feet of 84 conductor lead cable was used, from the control room to the display boards and betting booths.

The control room was the most interesting part of the job. Here the incoming cables are wracked and the conductors terminated on frames, as in a telephone exchange. Brothers Morse, Henderson, Taft, Gonder, Kaden and others of the totalisator crew got in their best work here.

The main part of the totalisator is made up of hundreds of relays arranged in two sections with glass doors. The relays are grouped in units easily removable for re-



PART OF TOTALISATOR CREW

Top row, left to right—Gilbert Kaden, L. U. No. 418; Paul Henderson, L. U. No. 83; Joe Gander, L. U. No. 418; Ben, L. U. No. 83; Taft, L. U. No. 418; Bill Baer, Totalisator foreman.

pair, or replacement by spare units. The purpose of these relays is to establish the necessary connections to the display boards showing the amounts bet, the totals, the odds, the amount a ticket pays, etc.

A separate panel provides means of manual operation, also mechanical routine testing and other instruments, the purpose of which I did not get.

A 30-horsepower motor generator set (two generators) and a storage battery furnish 50 and 110-volt D. C. for relay operation.

The main display board, 87 feet long, is made up of 248 indicator units; each unit contains 24-25 watts and the relays to energize the lamps making the desired number. The average number of lamps per unit lighted at one time is about 11. Thirty lighting circuits furnish the current through a magnetic switch that opens until the number changes are made, thus relieving the relays from breaking the current. The other display boards are in miniature.

At each betting booth is a machine with 12 numbered keys and a test key which prints the ticket and electrically registers the amount. They can be locked electrically when desired from the judges' stand, preventing further betting. These units are connected to the system by plugs and are shipped to other tracks when the meet ends, as are the indicator units used in the display boards. I hope the above will help other workers on future jobs.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

I have just arrived home from the monthly meeting of Local No. 492 and if I hustle I can pen a few lines which will be just in time for this edition of the JOURNAL. Since our last meeting we have lost a valued Brother in the person of Wilfred Lalonde, who was very quiet and unassuming, yet we will miss him.

As our regular date for January meeting was the second of the month, we felt it was too close to New Year celebrations to hold a meeting, so we changed the date to the 29th of the month, and we found it was a good move, as we had a good attendance and business was quickly put through.

The Canadian General Electric Company of Toronto, had generously provided for our use four reels of motion pictures, two reels on "A Switchboard Travelogue", which consisted of a tour through their various switchboard plants, showing the different processes and methods used in the manufacturing of their switches and switchboards, which were found very interesting.

The other two reels we found even more interesting, "Hydro Electric Power" was the title and they gave a graphic portrayal of the automatic hydro electric plant near Louisville, Ky. While we in Canada have much larger hydro plants, none of them of that capacity, 100,000 K. V. A., are automatic. The control systems were under great discussion after the showing of the films. It is hoped we may again have the opportunity of seeing films of the same type, as when one sees a film like this, regarding his work, it proves the old adage, "That one picture is worth 10,000 words."

The evening was brought to a close by refreshments being served, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the Canadian General Electric Company for the use of their films.

H. M. NEVISON,
President.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:
Well, here's another letter from Local Union No. 500, way down in old San Antonio, where the sunshine spends the winter, and there is everlasting peace between "them" and "those." We can't help this month, but remember the old members who have helped carry the old I. B. E. W., Local No. 500's banner on toward victory, those Brothers whose faces we seldom, if ever, see at our meetings. They, however, have not forgotten, and we refuse to forget them. So this month their names appear in this column.

We believe that we (and when I say "we" I mean all of us younger Brothers of Local No. 500) should declare an "Old Timers' Night," and go to each of their homes—that is to the older men's homes, such as Brother Hawlowitz, Brother Rockowitz, and others, and ask them to accompany us in our car to the union meeting. We are sure they would appreciate that chance to come in and see the "old" as well as "new" faces.

For the benefit of our younger members over the country who feel that the benefits derived from their local unions are not quite worth the amount of dues paid, we submit a list of members showing the date of initiation, some of whom are what you might term "old timers" in point of membership.

Picking at random, on one Brother whose card is about 18 years old, we got the following statement: "In the time that I have carried a card I can recall some wonderful improvements in union history in Texas. Once we had no benefits at all except the passing of the hat for some needy Brother. Our Grand Office was not the source of pride that it is today. Oftentimes a person was branded as a man who harbored radicals when he dared to openly rent a hall to union men. A few jobs were opened to union men, but in many cases to admit having a union card was fatal so far as getting a job was concerned. Those are a few of the things worth thinking about, and when the wage scale is compared with that of today the dues were comparatively higher than now. When I think of the prestige of our International Office of today, our old age pension, our insurance and numerous local benefits, I can not help but feel that those 18 years have been spent in good company and that the small part that I have played has in a measure been for the good of humanity."

And here follow the names of the older members and the date they joined:

Brothers James Ashley, joined in 1899; Horace J. Peterson, 1906; Albert Peterson, 1915; C. K. Mock, 1916; Joe Rockowitz, 1916; Stanley Parr, 1916; F. J. Hawlowitz, 1916; Steven Roberts, 1916; William Carlson, 1916; Robert Schmidt, 1916; R. K. Blain, 1917; J. T. Brown, 1917; Fred Igo, 1917; W. W. Meyer, 1917; A. L. Delfraisse, 1918; Grover Lee, 1918; B. C. Radke, 1918; John Streich, 1918; Ben Ely, 1919; Anton Cieszynski, 1920; Roy Whittaker, 1920.

This, Brother members, completes the list of some of our older members whom we feel have done much toward making our organization what it is today, and do not forget that what it will be tomorrow will be strictly up to us younger Brothers. So, let's put that tough old shoulder to the wheel and "get going." Adios. FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

Social and financial security is necessary if the country is to prosper. Without that it is impossible. We are living in a machine age. One machine and one man can take the place of 14 men doing hand work. There must be some way by which employment can

be found for those 14 men replaced by the machine. This can be done by shorter hours of labor, and by retirement of all persons over 60 years of age, from gainful occupations. Some years ago a Dr. Osler advanced the theory that all people over 50 years old should be killed. Dr. Osler was wrong. No one should be done away with because of his age. The Townsend plan of giving all people who are citizens and not habitual criminals an annuity, and retire them to enjoy the balance of their lives free from care is the only plan to relieve unemployment.

The only conditions are that the annuity of \$200 per month be spent in the United States or possessions; that it be spent in the 30 days after it is received; that the person receiving the annuity or pension refrain from all gainful occupation, and not have been a habitual criminal. This annuity or pension can be financed by government credit and amortized by premiums in the form of a transaction tax. The premium is to be collected by the federal government from all individuals, agencies, professions, industries, and services. An honest and accurate tabulation of all transactions can be made and if a fairly accurate estimate of the additional transactions that would be made by the circulation of \$2,000,000,000 per month were added to this the sales transaction tax would be very low—not to exceed 2 per cent. The volume of business done under this plan would do away with unemployment. There would be no need for unemployment insurance. The shorter hours would also place many more on the payrolls. In order to have prosperity and

recovery from the depression we must have the circulation of money. Without the circulation of money there can be no recovery. The Townsend plan will put enough money in circulation so that everyone can have a decent living. With money in circulation people can have more of the commodities, better homes, more clothes to wear and better conditions. One-half of our unemployed are in the building trades. In 60 cities, out of 2,500,000 homes 600,000 have no bathtubs, 250,000 have no electricity, over 800,000 have no gas for cooking. Only 50 per cent have central heating systems, and only 82 per cent have any indoor plumbing. Two per cent are unfit for human occupation. Remember this is only in 60 cities and does not include any country places where the conditions are at least 50 per cent worse. There is also a shortage of over 1,000,000 homes in the United States. Mr. Babson tells us in one of his reports that the key to the return of prosperity is the building trades. This is partly true, but unless there is money in circulation among others who are not in the building trades, Mr. Babson's key can't unlock the door. Money must be spent by others before the building trades and their allied industries can get to work. Other people must have jobs and want homes and have the money to pay for them, either saved or coming in.

Thomas Kennedy, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, says: "The capitalistic system through our history has been marked by recurrent breakdowns and depressions from which wage earners and salaried workers through unemployment have been the residual sufferers. Under the capitalistic system as we have known it the condition of wage earners is worse than under the system of slavery which preceded the Civil War. In times of loss, or bad years, the slave owners, at least, took care of their slaves, furnished them food and shelter until prosperous conditions returned. On the other hand the attitude of modern industry has been the reverse. Industrial workers, when business receded, have been thrown on the streets of industrial centers to take care of themselves as best they may, or be supported by public charity." By Mr. Kennedy's statement we are faced with the need for relief from this condition.

Retirement of all workers by the Townsend plan will be a great help. But in order to retire these older workers provision must be made to take care of them. The Townsend plan does this by an annuity of \$200 per month which gives them a decent living standard. Our workman stagnation is due in part to our increase in population and the rapid progress made with labor-saving machinery. The capitalistic system has solved the problem of production forever. Therefore we are living in an age of machinery, power, and abundance, but this system has failed to make this abundance available. If this abundance is not made available our industries must stop and our governmental structure will fall and suffer the disintegration now swamping Europe. Our buyers are not large concerns. The products of industry and soil ultimately are consumed and used by individuals in the middle and lower classes. All they need is the opportunity to work and earn the money with which to buy. We have plenty of money and an abundance of everything. Then why not release the people from a struggle for existence, to one of living a life? It is the best service we can give to humanity in order that the achievements of science and machinery will be a blessing instead of driving humanity into poverty and despair, amid plenty and abundance.

P. C. MACKAY.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name

Local Union

New Address

Old Address

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

L. U. NO. 537, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Having been appointed press secretary by my worthy, though erring Brothers, I will try to send in a few lines now and then to let you all know that L. U. No. 537 is on the map, at least.

We would like to see a letter in the Journal from L. U. No. 396, Boston, with whom we share the distinction (?) of being the only cable-splicers local in captivity.

We are making progress with an agreement with the contractors' association, and expect to go through with it.

There is very little doing here in the cable line, only a few odd jobs of street lighting, etc. Most of our members work for the Pacific Gas and Electric where their cards don't do them any good. Still the boys keep them up and more power to them.

Our good friend and neighbor, Gene Gailac, of Local No. 595, Oakland, used to keep our district out here represented in the JOURNAL, but something grievous must have befallen him, or else he is getting fat and lazy. How about it, Gene?

We have a few old-timers out here. Some of you may remember Tilley Brasseur, the go-getting Frenchman from Canada, who used to work around Detroit, Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Also Martin Durkin, who is now on pension.

D. H. TRUAX.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been some time since we have made the correspondence pages of the WORKER, so I will try to give a few high spots of the happenings in this part of the country.

Local Union No. 569 has been in about the same position as the other locals in the country as far as work is concerned and were it not for the government program, the SERA, we would be in quite a tough spot. The California Pacific's exposition or fair, which is to be held this year, has given work to a great many men but up to the present time there has been no work done except that which was done under the SERA program and while it is some help it is far from a real work program.

The exposition grounds and buildings which were used during the exposition in 1915 are or have been re-habilitated and that has been the bulk of the work which has been done up to the present time. So, Brothers who are planning to come to San Diego in the hopes of getting work on the exposition, please have return fare or a return ticket, as we have an abundance of local labor to do all work that is required.

As a measure of self-preservation, and a precaution to see that local labor is protected in this regard, Local Union No. 569 has fostered a city ordinance requiring all men doing electrical work in the city of San Diego to pass an examination as to their qualifications and if qualified they are given a certificate of competency, which will allow them to do the class of work as specified by their certificate. The certificates are granted covering all classes of electrical work which is to operate at more than 10 volts, and includes the radio men who run in the aerial and ground wires, the men who service refrigerators, radios, motors or anything electrical.

Local Union No. 569 being situated geographically as it is has been at the mercy of the traveling electrical worker for many years and it has been very hard for us to maintain any sort of a wage scale or conditions in our locality, but we hope to correct this to some extent in the future.

The radio men, while they have not as yet joined the union, are in a very receptive mood just now and I have had two or three very enthusiastic meetings with them and have hopes that in the near future we will have a radio local in San Diego numbering 25 or more.

Notice to traveling Brothers: San Diego welcomes you to the California Pacific Exposition—but please come on your vacation and not looking for work.

M. L. RATCLIFF,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

New blood of the proper kind is an improvement to any organization and this is true in L. U. No. 584 in regard to the radio broadcast members, who had a letter in the JOURNAL last month; setting a good example for the inside men and waking them up.

It is necessary for them to hold their meetings after 12:30 a. m., so we do not have the pleasure of meeting with them. They have been organized less than a year but are a live, wide awake bunch of boys and a welcome addition to our local. More power to them.

Regarding inside work: Our scale is \$9 and we have had a 10 per cent assessment on for some time. This gives the fellow who is working an opportunity to carry the burden for the Brother who is not so fortunate, and seems a fair taxation, assessing according to the ability to pay.

Work is very scarce. It was reported at the executive board meeting that one of the Brothers was working and the business manager is investigating to see if this is true. Will have a definite report on this later.

No new or remodeling work is going on at present and none is in sight for the immediate future.

One of the rat shops just finished a nice little job for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Our business manager spent quite a little time and made every effort to straighten this job up, but the electrical work was installed 100 per cent rat. It really is too bad for they make good tires.

R. C.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Condensed report concerning our local and its personnel.

Business has greatly improved for the local telephone company and its employees since the installation fee has been temporarily eliminated for a period of two months, with a possible extension offered the public, in an endeavor to regain former subscribers. This method is undoubtedly a substantial material aid to our co-workers, employed by this utility company.

I wish to comment on the telephone company workers' good attendance at our union meetings. Excluding the local officers, they outnumber city light employees easily eight to one. Our attendance record tells the story, and take my word these telephone boys have in their ranks excellent material for future local officers.

Since our last letter to the JOURNAL, the city has witnessed a change in administration officials, from the Democrats to their successors, the Republicans, who take charge of the legislative and judicial departments of our city for the next four years. The city's chief executive, Mr. Baals, who served as postmaster several years ago, chose Mr. Paul F. Thiele as superintendent of city light. Paul, as he desires to be called, served as electrical inspector nine years ago and for the past five years held the position of general manager with the

Dix-Kelly Company, Fort Wayne's leading electrical contractor. Having had the pleasure of meeting the new superintendent I feel certain he is a splendid utility official, feeling assured that co-operation with the public, city executives, and his fellow employees will be his foremost thought.

May I present for your thought a few major recommendations presented to the Indiana legislature by the state's chief executive:

A consolidated department of public welfare.

Retention of the emergency clause in the \$1.50 tax limitation law.

Continuance for another year of the moratorium on delinquent tax sales.

Free text books for school children.

An increased state police force, divorced from politics.

Drastic reduction of interest rates of small loan companies, and careful state supervision of their policies.

Recovery act for Indiana—commission to be appointed by governor. Codes must conform with the corresponding national codes of fair competition.

Most of you know the various conditions of the NRA, and the codes of fair competition, which would need be presented for passage, so, from all indications our state legislature is heavily burdened with responsibilities which must be solved for the good of our state and its citizenry.

Our evening newspaper, which I received just about the time I was drawing my letter to a close, informed me of the appointment of Robert E. Deel as construction foreman for the city light, succeeding Dan Mullen.

Bob Deel was years ago a hard worker in our local union and carried an electrical worker's card a good many years. Nine years ago he held the same position, so you may know he is very well experienced in the position he now holds, and I am sure the whole membership will join me in wishing him good health and success for the future.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

There are so many people who have the idea that government employees have a "soft job" and that the average worker in any of the trades can bluff his way through; in short, the general belief is that "you don't have to know much" to be a civil service worker, and again, that the mechanic working for the government is slow and could not do the work required on the "outside."

I realize that I am not qualified to champion the cause of the civil service but after hearing so much criticism of government workers and of navy yard employees in particular, I would like to make a few statements in defense of our trade, and the same things apply to all of the trades as well.

First let me state the case of the electrician working on the ships in a navy yard. What must his knowledge of the trade cover? He must be a wireman familiar with lighting, because ships have lights, and special knowledge is required because navy ships have three kinds of light circuits, general lighting, auxiliary lighting and battle lighting, and for each circuit there are different methods and rules for connecting up. And there is nothing like it on the outside. And then there are the turrets on battleships and cruisers. I just wish some of the critics of the Navy Yard employees could look into one of them. The wiring in a turret covers everything from telephones to power wiring and there are plenty

of cables in one of them, believe me, and then there are the gun-firing systems—four of them—the gyro compass wiring, signal systems, call bell systems, radio, and the radio on a navy vessel includes transmitters and receivers and is of the most modern equipment.

A first class electrician must be able to handle any of the phases of the work mentioned above. Of course, there are men who specialize on one class of the work and are more efficient in that one branch, but they must know how to do all of it. And the shop man? He also must be able to handle every class of repair that a shop on the outside would get and in addition the repair of all of the special instruments that are used on a navy vessel, instruments that an electrician in a commercial shop never heard of. Now let me deal briefly with speed and the ability of the men to produce results. There are times and jobs that the men can take their time on, but each ship has a schedule and the work must be completed on time, just the same as on a contract job. Our bosses (leading men and quartermen) have the respect and confidence of men under them. They know the work and how it should be done and the time it should take. There is no mad rush with the loud, profane, excitable, slave-driving, "straw boss" so often found on the outside. When it is necessary to speed up the work the leading man will merely state that the ship sails on a certain date and the job must be finished and accepted before that date, and they are always finished! That is my proof that the Navy Yard employee can show just as much speed when called on as any workman anywhere and can turn out a class of work that will equal any turned out by the best on the outside.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 751, DANVILLE AND CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Editor:

My first letter as press correspondent, I fear, will be rather short, although there has been a few bits of news. Our organization is starting out very smoothly with a steady flow of new members coming in each meeting. We have been helped very much in getting the ball rolling by Mr. J. F. Slattery, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Stuebe, our local organizer for the A. F. of L.

Mr. Stuebe had a very unfortunate accident several weeks ago, when he was in one of the mines near here. A steel I-beam fell striking him on the head and injuring him severely. He has been in the hospital for several weeks but is out now and is improving rapidly at his home. We all know he will be well and out with us again shortly.

The Brothers of L. U. No. 751, I. B. E. W., were very fortunate to hear two good talks at one of our meetings when Mr. Lee Grace and Mr. Bunch, of the U. M. W. A., gave talks on "organization"; how it goes about protecting us and how to derive the most from our union of fellow working men. All in all, they were very enlightening and instructive.

Danville was lucky enough to have its name linked with the 15 best cities to show extra good gains in business over 1933 in these United States.

Along with this item goes the thought that the repairs on and the enlarging of the new Veterans' Administration Home, for those veterans mentally and nervously afflicted, will be done about July 1 and will be the largest institution of its kind in the United States. Union labor is being used throughout on contracted projects and the government projects are paying the workmen union scales.

We had election of officers three weeks ago

and a very fine group of men were elected to do the union's dealings and operations. Meetings are held alternately in Danville and Champaign every Thursday night and a very good attendance has been had, even though we have been having some very bad weather, but, as always, you can't keep a good man down, so the Brothers are still getting out to meetings in good shape.

Until next month we will hold the fort and hope for more news next time.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

We have gone through the first month of the new year and the weather reminds us of the story of the man who froze to death on the roof of the city hall in St. Paul and they didn't find him until June. This is not a slam on a former lineman from that town, or the Duke of Minneapolis.

Co-ordinator Eastman's speech in Chicago, on January 12, should clear away the illusion of some of the dear Brothers that he was the "little father and protector of the railroad worker." Our "little father and protector" is every railroad worker in the organization of his craft under the banner of the A. F. of L., backing up their officers in the battle for our rights. Also, going to the polls on voting days and voting for the man who will go to Congress to protect the men who voted for him and not just for the ride. Mr. Eastman's speech should have been heard by some of the Wheeling and Lake Erie electrical workers, who do not realize that the proposed mergers would wipe out Brewster Shop and their little railroad and leave them unorganized and out of a job. The man who lags behind and quibbles at a time like the present, lacks gray matter upstairs.

On January 9 we were honored with a visit from Vice President McGloghan, who had a message for us which the entire membership should have heard. We are always glad to see him and hope he comes again soon. He was accompanied by General Chairman J. J. McCullough, whom we were also glad to see.

Our charter is open until March 31. How many no-bills have you worked on? The financial secretary has a supply of application blanks and official receipts for applicants. Let's get them filled out. Other parts of the country are bringing them in. At the Chicago meeting, on January 12 and 13, we met representatives from roads that had been company union for years, such as the Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, A. C. L., Nickel Plate, W. & L. E., Wabash, Pere Marquette and a number of others. We have several "Pennsy" points in our jurisdiction. Let's get them in. The Pullman men are in at Cleveland and would like press secretaries at other points to report their success.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Since our last letter to the JOURNAL we have seen some changes in our state which we believe will be written in a prominent place in the history of this state. The most colorful governor, in this state of colorful personages, has been replaced by a man who is apparently very staid and who, to say the least, has a background of big business. However, this new governor has dropped into the laps of the state legislators a recommendation for direct relief, subsistence homesteads, emergency re-employment, old age pensions and various other problems to be met in the state calling for the expenditure of \$25,000,000 in the next biennium. He proposes to finance

this expenditure by levying a 3 per cent sales tax, a tax of four cents a package on cigarettes, an additional tax on gasoline and an income tax with only \$500 personal exemption. The legislators were inclined to rebel with loud shouts at this plan, but were quickly silenced when the new governor proved himself more or less adept at politics by asking what their alternative was.

In addition to the above mentioned proposals the new governor put on quite a show on his inaugural day by staging a parade five miles in length, from the downtown district to the state house for the inaugural ceremonies. On the evening of the same day he and his lady held a reception and ball in the state capitol building. The public was invited, and did they accept!

Local Union No. 1141 has finally managed to have a definite date set for the local code hearings on the approved NRA code. This is set for Tuesday, January 29, and is to be held in our hall here. We do not have any fear for its success due to the fine job done by Brothers W. B. Petty and A. E. Edwards in signing up the local shops on the agreement concerned. This hearing is the second of its kind in the state and though we thought that it was never going to be set, it looks as though we have been more fortunate than the average.

The general condition of union organization in Oklahoma City is gradually but surely improving. More and more membership is being added, but in this correspondent's mind, just as important is the fact that the general public seems to be finally realizing that it is only through organization that any benefits of a lasting nature can be secured for the rank and file. Also, it is getting so that one can occasionally find a store hiring union clerks, a union restaurant or barber shop in this most open of open shop towns, without searching for half a day. Of course, now that we have practically all of our shops signed up, union electricians are the rule, not the exception.

The change in government is still preying on our minds and none of us can decide what to expect from our new governor, but we shall see what we shall see and we will try to report it all in subsequent issues of the WORKER.

F. B. COUNTS.

JERKING THE "WIRE JERKER'S" WIRES

By M. E. WELLINGTON

This is the story of an ex-wirejerker. A capable man, a willing worker. They jerked down the wires of the man on "relief,"

As he stood there helpless and gritted his teeth.

"But, Dad, they can't really do this!"

Dad's reply was nothing more than a hiss.

He tried to speak; words wouldn't come;

His pulse beat in his ears like a drum.

The man stood still, silently gazed;

His wife beside him, silent and amazed;

His children alarmed, apparently dazed.

They stood awhile, but spoke at last,

Their tongue unloosed, their words fell fast.

"What an awful thing for them to do!"

"The juice is off! What'll become of the stew?"

"Our bill could be paid with what they pay that crew!"

The city's man's words were sarcastic and trite,

For a neighbor replied, "That's hardly right.

You'd have more kindness for poor old Bob,

If you didn't have this steady job."

Poor old Bob, like a man in a dream.

God! Things surely aren't like they seem.

He tried to speak, but words wouldn't come,

His heart beat on like a rhythmic drum.

What to Do Each Month to Avoid Flu

Month by month rules for fall and winter to avoid having influenza when the season for this disease comes around next February or March are suggested by Dr. L. D. Bristol, health director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in a recent announcement by the Western Electric Company, one of the telephone company's subsidiaries. During October, Dr. Bristol says, the would-be avoider of influenza will continue to get as much sunshine as possible and store up additional sunshine effects for the winter. He will see his physician and have an examination of nose, throat and lungs for unsuspected infections or abnormalities. Chronic catarrh or similar diseases will be treated at once. In November care must be taken to keep the body warm on the first chilly days; for example, by plenty of clothes on outdoor occasions such as football games. In December the thing to watch is an adequate combination of warmth and ventilation in rooms used for work, living or sleeping. Dr. Bristol believes in open bedroom windows at night even in cold weather. January requires chiefly the precaution of avoiding persons who have colds, as evidenced by coughing or sneezing. All crowds are to be avoided if possible. Hands are to be washed often to remove dangerous germs and care taken in using articles like towels which may have been used by other people. As the chief danger season for influenza arrives in February and March, the careful avoider will continue, Dr. Bristol advises, to keep a check on health habits, to eat plenty of proper food, drink enough pure water, get sufficient sleep and otherwise keep in good condition until April, when the danger will be past.

ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE FACES GRAVE CRISIS

(Continued from page 52)

To this letter replies have come in indicating that a strong opposition is accumulating against all three of the trends about which the Brotherhood's letter takes a strong position. It is believed that if the electrical committee capitulates to the commercialized interests that other sections of the industry are prepared to ask the U. S. Government to become the standard-making agency of the industry.

WHEELER MOVES TO PROTECT CONSUMER

(Continued from page 55)

agencies of a public, quasi-public, or co-operative sort for the simplification and cheapening of the processing, warehousing and marketing of agricultural products, and other administrative agencies which may have been set up for the protection of the farmer-producer and the consumer.

Sixth. Any conclusions and/or recommendations with regard to increasing the income of farm producers or other recommendations with regard to the improvement of the economic position of farmers or consumers growing out of the inquiry.

Sec. 2. The Department of Agriculture, the National Recovery Administra-

tion, the Department of Justice, and other agencies of the government are directed to co-operate with the commission in such inquiry to the fullest extent possible.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this resolution the Federal Trade Commission shall have the same right to obtain data and to inspect income tax returns as the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and to submit any relevant or useful information thus obtained to the Congress or to either House thereof.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the Federal Trade Commission, the Attorney General, and the courts of the United States shall have and may exercise all of the powers and jurisdiction severally conferred upon them by the act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes", approved September 28, 1914.

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 which shall be available for expenditure, as the Federal Trade Commission may direct, for expenses and all necessary disbursements, including salaries, in carrying out this resolution and prosecuting litigation necessary in aid of the powers conferred hereunder.

Sec. 6. The Federal Trade Commission is directed to present an interim report to the Congress on January 1, 1936, describing the progress made and the status of its work hereunder, and a final report with recommendations for legislation not later than July 1, 1936.

WAGES MAY STABILIZE BUSINESS SYSTEM

(Continued from page 57)

forts to provide better services and better quality goods to the public. Instead of injuring, competition now promotes the general welfare by reestablishing mass purchasing power for the home market on which alone, in the last analysis, can any secure prosperity be obtained. Code labor provisions finally, by concentrating on equalizing labor conditions upwards establish a secure foundation beneath which prices cannot go.

To accomplish these purposes effectively, however, it is necessary and vitally necessary that many code provisions be clarified, not only as to their wording but also as to their content. Too often we find industries have obtained codes with phrases so vague that we can only conclude it was done purposely to avoid compliance with the purposes of the act.

Cloudy provisions must be cleared up and strengthened, but at present this is not enough; the emergency dictates more than that. Definitely the program outlined by the speakers today of shorter hours, elimination of exemptions, higher minima, eradication of differentials and specific minima for the higher

brackets must be part of the program for meeting the problem of unemployment. No other method assures results or can have such instantaneous effects as are illustrated by what happened between August and September, 1933. We must provide jobs for those now doomed to waste their efforts or their youth. It would be a national calamity and instead of creating stability would promote further unrest and unplanned progress. Technology requires a shorter week; competition demands clauses in codes with adequate labor provisions and wage minima. Revival dictates higher wages and increased purchasing power. No longer can we expect mere rugged competition to establish a continuously expanding market for our increasingly efficient industry. Better standards for labor insure prosperity to industry, as well as fair competition to the members of industry.

SCIENCE: TOOL OR DOOM OF HAPPINESS

(Continued from page 59)

cotton and wool growers. Our cotton plantation owners do not even have the opportunity of selling their cotton to the cellulose manufacturers, for wood cellulose can be produced at so low a price that cotton cannot enter into competition with it.

Within our generation a chemist found that by combining phenol and formaldehyde under heat and pressure, he could secure a substance called bakelite after L. H. Baekland, its inventor. Among its almost endless industrial uses bakelite has become the base for varnishes. In many respects it is superior to those varnishes made from resin collected from the trees or mined in the form of fossil resin. As one result the fossil resin mining in New Zealand and some other countries has been practically destroyed.

It is only when we are hard hit, when our means of earning a livelihood have been taken from us by the industrial application of scientific discoveries, that we begin to take serious interest, to demand that something be done to protect us.

Welfare of Minority Must Be Protected

The canal men, thrown out of employment by steam railways; the railway men, thrown out of employment by trucks, buses and airplanes; the farmers whose market for their crops was destroyed through the manufacture of synthetic dyes; the resin gatherers and fossil resin miners thrown out of employment by the discovery of bakelite, were not assisted to find a new means of earning a livelihood by the world, which, as a whole, has benefited so greatly through scientific progress.

The world must make progress. Every scientific invention or application gives more comfort and prosperity to the majority. But if this majority ignores the welfare of those who have been injured, then the uncivilized law of the jungle is permitted to operate. No method of in-

creasing wealth, of producing the things we want, can be justified, if those who are injured are left unprovided for, or shift for themselves as they can.

Some years ago Holland desired to convert a large part of its inland waters—the Zuider Zee—into arable land. A large part of the Zuider Zee was diked. The addition of hundreds of thousands of acres to Holland's agricultural lands was a tremendous gain for Holland, but it destroyed the opportunity of a livelihood for the thousands of fishermen who lived in the little fishermen's villages on the shore of the Zuider Zee.

Governed by a proper understanding of its responsibilities, the Dutch government, as the work of diking the Zuider Zee progressed, built fishermen's villages on the other shores of the North Sea, and little by little transported the fishermen from their old homes to those the government had constructed for them, with the result that Holland gained enormously in the extent of its arable lands, but without working a hardship or destroying the means of earning a livelihood for those whose ancestors for many generations had been fishermen on the shores of the Zuider Zee.

Much Bunk Spread in Name of Science

But all that has been done in the name of science has not been scientific. At every hand there is ample evidence that a great deal of bunk and humbug has been applied under the name of scientific discovery.

Our generation remembers the acclaim with which so-called scientific management was received some 25 years ago. Since then we have learned that as a science there had been added much charlatanism.

As a scientist and engineer Frederick W. Taylor, the father of so-called scientific management, convinced himself that there was a certain angle and clearance for a metal cutting tool at which the tool would cut more perfectly and rapidly.

Wasteful Labor Found in Industry

He found from scientifically conducted research that there was much wasteful and unnecessary labor in industry; that the workers' physical efforts could be changed and regulated so that a much larger production could be secured with less effort than previously.

Suddenly, the woods were filled with bright young men prepared to revolutionize industrial production by applying a sprinkling of scientific knowledge and a goodly measure of bluff and hocuspocus.

So much of the pseudo scientific and the art of divination crept in, that the practical men directing so-called scientific management abolished the term, and the expert in this field became known as a production engineer.

Although the majority of these engineers had little practical knowledge of economics, and failed to understand that workmen were something more than machines, their methods, when combined, worked an industrial revolution. The craft skill of many mechanics acquired as the result of years of practical experience was made of little value to them.

Skilled Men Forced Into Other Occupations

Many thousands of these skilled workmen were compelled to accept employment in other occupations at much lower wages than they had previously received. Horsepower per workman in the manufacturing industries was doubled and quadrupled. New types of machinery and equipment were

installed; straightline production was introduced. As one result fewer and fewer workmen were required in our manufacturing industries while at the same time the total volume of production increased more and more.

The sum total of scientific direction in industry enabled us to produce wealth more rapidly than any other nation during any previous period of the world's history, and this astounding ability to increase the nation's wealth through industry helped to increase the magnitude of the financial and industrial collapse of 1929.

Vital Truth Fails to Register

The scientifically trained men in industry had failed to understand that the production of wealth in an industrial country could become a deadly, destructive force, as well as a blessing, unless this wealth was distributed on a sound economic basis which would enable the mass of the people to buy the things which industry was capable of producing.

As production in the industries increased from 1919 to 1929 the number of those employed grew smaller and smaller, so that when the calamity of 1929 exploded the daydream of prosperity in which we had indulged, there were 2,000,000 less workmen employed in agriculture, transportation and manufacturing.

It is to the credit of these production engineers that they realized the necessity for stabilizing production in industry, and made some efforts in that direction. At least they issued a few warnings.

Science Errand Boy of Industrial Captains

But science was not in the saddle. So far as science has entered into industry, it has never been in the saddle; instead it has been the tool and the errand boy for the captains of industry and finance. This position of power and authority has always been assumed by those in control of our finance and industry, and in addition the same group up to the present time has largely controlled state and federal government in its legislative policies.

It is the industrial and financial barons who secured control and then applied the developments of science for their own quick and irresponsible enrichment, without regard of the consequences to others, or to the country as a whole.

These are the men who up to 1929 profited so largely through scientific discoveries, and who, because of their incapacity for safe and constructive leadership, have left us, after five years of depression, with some 11,000,000 wage earners wholly unemployed, and some 27,000,000 depending upon the government or other assistance to save them from starvation, and perhaps to keep the country safe from revolution.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE NOT FOR THE GANDER

(Continued from page 53)

or impossible to apply? Did E. E. I. intend it to be hard or impossible?

6. Did E. E. I. tell you it had never proposed taking code sponsorship away from N. F. P. A. and giving it to A. S. A.?

Did E. E. I. tell you it had never proposed using other laboratories to do some or all the work now being done by

Underwriters' Laboratories and having A. S. A. control and parcel out the functions to these several laboratories?

Did E. E. I. tell you they had never tried to exclude inspectors from the policy decisions, the management and the participation from start to finish, in making of the code?

Have you asked E. E. I. as to these matters? Will you?

7. Did E. E. I. ever try to do these things (or if they deny it) do you know from E. E. I. that they will never try it (*again*) or are you just guessing?

Can you tell *why* E. E. I. changed its mind about changing sponsorship, electrical committee membership, to throw out inspectors, etc.?

8. Does E. E. I. wish to have the question opened as to how load building is affected by low rates as compared with low initial costs of wiring? Does it wish to have the question opened as to the kind of salaries, salary raises, etc., the utility managements have given themselves out of the high rates they charge and how a reduction in cost here would build a load very rapidly and *would not affect safety of the public* adversely?

9. Would it not have been better and would it not now be better, if E. E. I. had someone who really knew something about interior wiring and practical rules for it, by actual experience, to throw out the entirely academic and impractical draft they are trying to put over as a means of destroying the National Electrical Code and instead of this do a real code redrafting job?

10. Are you familiar with the Canadian Electric Code? Is it a good job? Do Canadians of all branches feel it is better than N. E. Code? Is it not a minimum standard? Should not a code be a minimum standard? Are you familiar with the Portland, Oreg., code? Are not all branches of industry favoring it? Would this kind of a redraft not be sounder and better than the E. E. I. mixture?

11. Why did not E. E. I. begin asking for inspectors' opinion and assistance back in the early months of 1934 when it was trying to conceal its hurried efforts to sling a code together, making it look something like the National Electrical Code, but introducing the main idea that there is no minimum—you can do whatever the inspector can be pressed into letting you get away with?

MIGHT RE-READ "TENTS OF THE MIGHTY"

(Continued from page 58)

from subsequent events that the wage reductions of 1921 and 1922 were ghastly blunders. A little more faith in the future (which might have been expressed in 'credit inflation'), and a little less fear of money striking (which was expressed in 'labor deflation') would have warranted a public policy of maintaining the human standard and not debasing the currency of a day's labor. In any event, organized railway labor was convinced that a governmental machinery had been created to enforce a short-

sighted, selfish employer policy and that the first step in reversing that policy was to destroy the governmental machine. So the Railroad Labor Board was abolished."

"That phrase, which I first used with some care, proved a common denominator of peculiar value. Railroad managers who resented 'outside interference' from public officials, or labor unions, were strong for self-government. Congressmen, wearied of many futile efforts at public regulation of business operations, welcomed the desire of an industry to regulate itself. Labor organizations, traditionally supporting the right of self-organization and collective bargaining and nursing the wounds inflicted by governmental orders, were seeking first of all freedom from private or public coercion. 'Self-government' sounded good to them."

"Progressives believed that we must 'pass prosperity around'—and that we must produce it with 'social justice.' We were not seeking a social goal—not a community existence—but a better individual life. Therefore, 'social justice' did not require us to ask, 'Why should we produce 20,000,000 automobiles?' The question was, 'How shall we produce them?' And the progressives of my generation answered stoutly: 'By well-paid workers, able to raise healthy children and properly insured against the hazards of accident, disease and old age.'"

LABOR DEPARTMENT MAKES DEFINITIVE REPORT

(Continued from page 61)

months, August, 1933, through July, 1934, was 437,000. Employment in 1929 averaged 425,000.

"The NRA appears to have calculated entirely on the basis of a 40-hour maximum week, which it was believed would mean an effective maximum of 39 hours. As has been stated, the industry has not averaged more than 36.5 hours per week in any month since the code was adopted. For the first 12 months of the code the average was approximately 34 hours. In the four months immediately preceding the strike the average number of hours per week was only 30.

Low Yearly Income Exists

"The effect of these changes in hours actually worked may be best appreciated, if we imagine a factory in the north that operated week after week a number of hours that equaled the average for all mills and changed with this average. In this 'average' mill a picker-tender is paid at the minimum rate of 32½ cents an hour, but he works every day and hour that the factory is open. Had the factory operated full time he would have average \$13 a week or \$676 a year. This was the rate that was so widely advertised in 1933 as the minimum. Even at that time it was foreseen that a plant limited to a maximum of 40 hours could not maintain this level. It was hoped that this picker-tender might average 39 hours and earn \$12.67½ a week or \$659 a year. In August, 1933, the man secured 36.5 hours' work per week and made \$11.86 a week. Never again in the next 12 months did he earn so large an amount, though the drop was not great except in

December and again from May, 1934, onward. For the first 12 months of the code, however, he averaged but \$11.05 a week or \$575 a year. In August, 1934, when the curtailment order of May was still in force, he was averaging \$9.65 a week.

"The calculations of the NRA have been guided in the past not only by a concern for the standard of living provided by earnings of \$12 and \$13 a week, but also by the power of the industry to pay. As a condition to the acceptance of the wage provisions of the code, the President specified that 'if and as conditions improve' the subject of wages 'may be reopened with a view to increasing them.' This condition the industry accepted on July 15, 1933. The NRA made no prediction as to what its attitude would be, if earnings fell, due to events that affected the capacity of the industry to pay. In the explanations of the code accompanying its transmittal to the President it was stated that 'there is nothing static about such conclusions (as to the length of the workweek). Should there be a marked recession in production the question of hours would have to be reconsidered.'"

BUILD ON THE WRECK OF INDIVIDUALISM

(Continued from page 63)

suits and you who like to talk will go out and sell them." Within a short time the cripples had forgotten their infirmities, the agitators their hatred and those derelicts were turning out more work than the best workers in other shops and the "bolshhevists" were selling the suits. Arthur Nash died a millionaire.

Labor Can Co-operate

Most of us do not know a balance sheet from an apothecary's balance—if there is a difference. Nevertheless, we can sell the power company to the citizens of western Washington and operate it afterwards. The rules are all written down.

Local Union No. 77 has done big things in the past. City Light was germinated in the minds of union men. Over 30 years ago the private company was electrifying a railroad and building transmission lines. Linemen were living in construction camps. A strike was called. The daily papers said "the men went on strike for corn on the cob." It was a lockout for 19 months. Last year City Light made a profit of \$2,000,000—interest on "a bag of sweet corn."

We understand that 20,000 stockholders of the private company are to petition the federal, state or municipal governments to purchase their company. Some would say, "let the devil take the power company." However, that is not the New Deal.

Secretary Ickes, in his book, "The New Democracy," points out that rugged individualism—"may the devil take the hindmost"—does not mean freedom for the mass of the people, but oppression. It implies exploitation. "Rugged individualism," says Mr. Ickes, "is founded

upon the anti-social, un-Christian theory of 'dog eat dog.' Rugged individualism may be compared to a pack of wolves let loose to rend and tear fellow creatures, who, lacking the ability single-handed to defend themselves, nevertheless, are fully entitled as are the wolves to live their lives, preserve their liberties and seek happiness."

It can be seen that should the private company be forced into bankruptcy as some public ownership advocates would desire, that no one would gain and the receiver could reduce rates for a time below a point where City Light could operate.

The purchase of the power company will take teamwork and publicity and the support of every labor leader. Both sides need the good will of every worker. In war publicity is replaced by propaganda and a spy system.

In behalf of the New Deal we appeal to our members and employers for complete co-operation. Let us build a new northwest on the wreck of individualism.

ICKES WILL NOT RECEDE ON HOUSING

(Continued from page 60)

taking on the part of the government, but it will readily be seen that it is distinct and apart from the problem of cleaning out the slums and building low-rental homes for those in the lowest income classes who never have had any credit at the bank and who, if they had to provide an equity even in prosperous times as an inducement to a bank to lend money, would never be able to own their own homes. What can we do for these people who have neither capital nor credit, and whose incomes are so small as to preclude the possibility of their ever saving enough to build homes even of the humblest sort? Do we propose to do nothing to provide them with decent living conditions? Such countries as Great Britain, Austria, Germany and Italy, which are far ahead of the richest and most enterprising country in the world in the matter of housing, have discovered and frankly admit that slums cannot be eradicated, except on the basis of a government subsidy. We, too, must face this reality. For my part I am willing to face it. I believe that every American family is entitled to decent living conditions, to light, to air, to sunshine, to clean streets, to healthful surroundings, to an absence of preventable fire hazards, to parks and playgrounds in order to give the children now playing among noxious garbage cans in filthy alleys a chance to grow into normal and healthful American citizens.

Slums Bad Investment

We call it a subsidy for the government to invest some of its money in this worthiest of social enterprises, but in fact it is no subsidy at all. Clean out the slums and we would have to pay less for police and fire protection. There would be a diminution of vice and crime. Tuberculosis and other preventable and communicable diseases that levy such a heavy toll upon the health and lives of people living together

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

\$1.50

in crowded and insanitary conditions would be reduced to a minimum. Instead of turning out semi-invalids, youths broken down by disease or vice before they reach their maturity, we would develop normal, healthy men and women who, so far from being a burden upon the state, would be both able and willing to pull their weight in the boat. So I make no apology for arguing the obligation of the government to put into this slum clearance what we are pleased, for want of a better term, to call a subsidy, but which, in fact, is a sound and safe investment in citizenship, in character, in health, an investment that will pay for itself over and over again in the form of happier and more worth-while lives.

The Public Works Administration, under which the slum clearance program is going forward, has at last gotten into its stride. It is beginning to show results. We are definitely on our way, as I am confident he will be convinced who cares to look into the matter with honest and intelligent eyes. Low-rent housing projects are now going forward in a large number of our cities. Of the seven limited dividend projects on the program, involving allotments totaling \$12,443,000, three are occupied, three are under construction, and one is preparing to start. These projects will provide a total of 3,401 living units.

Thirteen federal projects are in various stages of actual progress in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Montgomery and Louisville. For these projects, condemnation of land has been started or sites acquired or optioned. Slums have actually been torn down in Atlanta, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Montgomery. These 13 projects, together with the balance available for New York City, will involve a total expenditure of \$82,807,000, and will supply 19,340 living units.

In addition we have authorized 16 projects at a cost of \$30,821,000, which have not been announced, but in connection with which all preliminary surveys have been completed and options are now being taken. These 16 projects will provide an additional 8,240 living units. Preliminary work has been completed in 20 other projects, which could be put through promptly if funds were available. These would cost \$39,128,000 and would supply approximately 11,180 more living units. Under our program to date all of the \$150,000,000 fund allocated for housing has been obligated.

Real Progress Made

The projects actually under way, those approved, and those ready to be approved will provide 42,161 individual dwellings. To establish the machinery and the administrative setup necessary for the mass production of more than 42,000 dwellings is no mean task. It would be a large order for a private corporation unhampered by such restrictions as attach to government operations. But not only has the administrative organization required to handle such a program been established, details of projects scattered through some 30 cities have been worked out, land has been purchased, condemnation proceedings have been started, contracts for demolition let and architects engaged. Citizens' committees have been set up in numerous cities where housing authorities are lacking or to co-operate with housing authorities. A recent decision by a federal court in Louisville, Ky., enjoining us from proceeding with a slum clearance project in that city was promptly appealed.

Policies have been decided. A year ago there was no such thing as a Public Housing

Authority in the United States and no legislation authorizing the creation of such an agency. There is now such enabling legislation in 10 states and the District of Columbia, for which much credit is due this conference, and our legal staff is hard at work drafting housing bills for introduction in other state legislatures now in session. In addition to the states referred to, a large number of cities recently have acquired housing authorities. This means substantial progress for low-rent housing that is not to be underestimated.

The housing program is moving inexorably forward, and construction will be well under way on at least 15 projects by spring. Any one free from a jaundiced viewpoint, after a dispassioned review of the facts would readily admit that, since its necessary reorganization, the Housing Division of PWA has accomplished an enormous amount of work. It has corrected its early mistakes. It has overcome its initial handicaps. It has advanced beyond its pioneering stages and is ready for a truly great housing program.

Social need is the justification for low-rent housing. To meet this need, land and buildings must be brought together and synthesized into a complete and workable program. However far students may have carried their studies of social need and whatever may have been their conception of appropriate architecture, they never got very far with the technical process of bringing land and buildings together to form an actual housing project. There has been little opportunity for them to do so. No municipal, state or national housing program in this country ever got beyond the realm of theory until recently. A few isolated housing experiments were tried by the benign wealthy but few of them were at low rentals.

Lacking an opportunity to work with situations other than the theoretical ones which could be developed over the drafting board or in social studies, our experts developed a tendency to think of housing principally as an architectural and sociological problem. A technique for putting all the elements of housing together was not developed. The part the option negotiator might play in creating a project was not understood and the fundamental details involved in piecing all parts of a project together were dismissed as "local problems."

It was thought at first that these local problems could be resolved by private initiative, that limited dividend groups, borrowing 85 per cent of their capital from PWA, could organize and operate their own projects. An invitation went out for the formation of limited dividend corporations to provide low-rent housing. Our private initiative, as sometimes happens when the goal is a social good instead of a private profit, was unable or unwilling to undertake much that was worth while. With the failure of private enterprise to provide low-rent housing, even with substantial government aid, the Housing Division decided it would have to do its own constructing and operating.

Took Time to Build Force

Proceeding to execute a right wheel, almost a right-about face, we moved forward with our own federal program. Since the Housing Division had been organized to function in a supervisory capacity over private projects, it was found to be necessary to reorganize in order to handle the program directly. Sound business procedure had to be adopted. Trained administrators, practical builders, real estate experts, planners and architects had to be

engaged. After all, the job of providing housing involves a business proposition of acquiring land and constructing buildings to meet a certain, definitely known need established by careful investigation.

The working out of the necessary new technique was slow. We had to learn by experience. We chose to keep our feet on the ground, to build soundly rather than hastily, to the end that what we produced would be true low-rental housing. We realized that to produce well-wrought, socially desirable housing would be to lay the foundation for a truly comprehensive housing program for this nation; that to act precipitously and ill-advisedly would be to create a faulty, expensive product which by its inevitable failure would weigh down low-rent housing in the United States for many years.

Our care in keeping down our land costs has called for much criticism from those who can clear slums in a few minutes' amiable conversation. They are above such vulgar practices as bargaining for land until the lowest possible price can be obtained. They are especially indignant that careful appraisements by experts should be made of slum areas and investigators sent out to check on figures that seem too high. Some of these critics for so many years have impressed themselves and their friends with their profound and exclusive knowledge on this subject that they seem to fear that they will lose their vogue if slum clearance in this country is actually brought down out of the clouds and placed firmly on terra firma, where it belongs.

If we are to make out a case for low-rent housing and slum clearance in this country we cannot afford to make serious mistakes. Since our job must be well done, we propose to do it as well as we know how. Moreover, slum clearance must be able to pay its own way so far as possible. This means low-cost land because land is such an important element in rents; careful planning; economical, but substantial building; and scientific management. Jerry building, hastily conceived and executed on high-priced land, would be the greatest blow that could be struck at the cause of low-rent housing. If I were trying deliberately to sabotage the housing movement in this country, I could adopt no better course than to heed the cries of certain critics and make speed my goal instead of as finished and perfect a result as it is possible to produce. It happens that low-rent housing is my major personal interest in the whole PWA program and I propose to do everything in my power to justify this undertaking on the part of the government.

The Housing Division of PWA is looking much further into the future than the expenditure on slum clearance projects of the mere \$150,000,000 that has been allocated to it to date for that purpose. We hope that under the leadership of President Roosevelt this program will be greatly expanded this year. We venture to envisage future years when the country will be so impressed with the desirability of decent housing for all of our citizens, and so convinced, on the basis of past experience, that desirable housing can be achieved at a cost within the reach of all, that private enterprise will join with the nation, the states and the municipalities in a movement that will provide a home, fit for human beings, for every American family. The federal government, as part of its public works program, is pinch-hitting until local communities and private enterprise undertake to go ahead with a program that must go forward in the interest of humanity and for the common good.

IN MEMORIAM

Patrick O'Donnell, L. U. No. 151

Initiated August 8, 1921

Whereas the Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst and Local Union No. 151 has suffered the loss of one of its members, and the members of Local Union No. 151 wish to express to the relatives of Brother Patrick O'Donnell their heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., extend to the relatives their deepest sympathy and regret in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the Brother, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the widow, that a copy be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

J. CROSBY,
P. KELLY,
F. MULLEN,
Committee.

Attest:
FRED F. DUNNE, Secretary.

Charles Hyde, L. U. No. 151

Initiated September 22, 1911

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God at this time to take from this earth; and Whereas Local Union No. 151 has lost a faithful member of long standing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., extend to the relatives of our late Brother Charles Hyde, our deepest sympathy, and condolence in this their darkest hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the Brother, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, that a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be forwarded to the relatives.

ROBERT ROSS,
President,
FRANK HICKEY,
B. E. HAYLAND,
Committee.

Attest:
FRED F. DUNNE, Secretary.

Edward Miller, L. U. No. 193

Reinitiated June 28, 1922

Whereas Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Edward Miller; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

R. L. HAWKINS,
H. ARMBRUSTER,
H. BOGASKE,
Committee.

Ernest Wideman, L. U. No. 1036

Initiated May 28, 1919, in L. U. No. 206

Whereas it is the universal human experience that the joys of this life are not unmixed with sadness and sorrow; and

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward our very good friend and Brother, Ernest Wideman; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 1036, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his passing, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hours of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

HERBERT KELLEY,
HAROLD STROBEL,
HARRY HINELINE,
Committee.

Edward Lax, L. U. No. 2

Initiated August 24, 1934

Whereas Local No. 2 has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother Edward Lax, whose sudden departure is mourned by members of Local No. 2.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and express our sympathy to his family and drape our charter for 30 days to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

D. E. LUND,
SIDNEY WEISE,
J. P. READY,
Committee.

Vincent Hotchkiss, L. U. No. 79

Initiated August 31, 1903

Resolved, That Local Union No. 79 expresses sincere regret owing to the sudden death on Tuesday, January 1, of our friend and Brother, Vincent Hotchkiss, who died leaving neither kith nor kin, many friends and no enemies.

Resolved, While the mortal man has been taken from us his pleasing personality and very fine character shall remain in our memory. Our whole-hearted condolence to interested friends.

Final and fitting tribute shall be paid him who was so staunch and faithful.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a proper and suitable period and that these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN NEAGLE,
YALE KETCHUM,
HARRY RICHTER,
Committee.

Patrick Cox, L. U. No. 212

Initiated November 20, 1902

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 212, mourn the passing of Patrick Cox. It is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for 30 days.

WILLIAM MITTENDORF,
ELMER SCHENK,
Committee.

James Quinn, L. U. No. 212

Initiated June 17, 1903

Whereas Local Union No. 212 has suffered the loss of one of its true and loyal members, Brother James Quinn; and

Whereas Local Union No. 212 wishes to extend its sympathy to his bereaved wife; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM MITTENDORF,
ELMER SCHENK,
Committee.

Patrick McCabe, L. U. No. 17

Initiated January 28, 1929

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Patrick McCabe, a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory to our departed Brother.

WM. McMAHON,
BERT ROBINSON,
WM. I. SPECK,
Committee.

George Muhlenpah, L. U. No. 212

Initiated April 20, 1920

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 212 reports the death of Brother George Muhlenpah. It is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM MITTENDORF,
ELMER SCHENK,
Committee.

Edward Quinn, L. U. No. 212

Initiated December 27, 1916

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 212, mourn the passing of Edward Quinn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for 30 days.

WILLIAM MITTENDORF,
ELMER SCHENK,
Committee.

John Cameron, L. U. No. 348

Initiated December 10, 1919

Again Local Union No. 348 suffers a loss in the passing of our true and loyal Brother, John Cameron. He will be sadly missed, especially by that little band of regular attendants at our meetings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of this local be extended to his family in their hour of sorrow, a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal of Electrical Workers.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
H. C. DAW, Recording Secretary.

Joe Sniff, L. U. No. 40

Initiated December 2, 1933

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, Joe Sniff; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Sniff our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHAS. E. DWYER,
J. P. RIPTON,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

Clifford D. Asplund, L. U. No. 31

Initiated May 25, 1934,

and

Frank Becker, L. U. No. 31

Initiated May 25, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, Brothers Clifford D. Asplund and Frank Becker; and

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 31, wish to extend our sincere sympathy to their relatives and families; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

CHARLES LYONS,
GEORGE STOCK,
Committee.

Liberty F. Jones, L. U. No. 333

Initiated March 20, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 333, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Liberty F. Jones, a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be recorded in the minutes of this local, and a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

JOHN P. DIMMER,
PHILIP T. PLASE,
PAUL P. CONROY,
Committee.

Charles De Hart, L. U. No. 211*Initiated December 16, 1915*

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to take from us our esteemed Brother, Charles De Hart; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of the local union be extended to the family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

In sorrow,

BERT CHAMBERS,
W. E. CAMERON,
D. E. BACH,

Committee.

J. E. Hammond, L. U. No. 40*Reinitiated January 18, 1934*

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, J. E. Hammond; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Hammond our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHAS. E. DWYER,
J. P. RIPTON,
H. P. FOSS,

Committee.

Joe McHugh, L. U. No. 110*Reinitiated August 8, 1933*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Joe McHugh, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 110 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

E. L. DUFFY,
J. HOY,
G. DEMPSEY,

Committee.

Herman Petrak, L. U. No. 17*Reinitiated December 15, 1930*

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Herman Petrak; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother Herman Petrak, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WM. McMAHON,
BERT ROBINSON,
WM. I. SPECK,

Committee.

Alfred H. Goulding, L. U. No. 213*Initiated March 9, 1914*

Whereas Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Alfred H. Goulding, who departed this life December 18, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

FRANK PARKER,
D. W. MacDOUGALL,
A. C. MacKAY,

Committee.

Glenn Allen Ball, L. U. No. 6*Initiated December 16, 1902, in L. U. No. 151*

Whereas it has pleased our Divine Maker, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst Brother Glenn Allen Ball, after a prolonged illness and patient suffering; and

Whereas Local Union No. 6 has lost a true and loyal member, and all those who knew him a true and loyal friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That when we adjourn this meeting we do so in respect to the memory of our late departed Brother, Glenn Allen Ball; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ALBERT E. COHN,
W. GIMMEL,
FRED S. DESMOND,
Committee on Resolutions.

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, held on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1934.

CHAS. B. WEST, President.
CHAS. J. FOEHN, Recording Secretary.

William H. Campbell, L. U. No. 213*Initiated October 6, 1910, in L. U. No. 544*

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, William Hannah Campbell, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Campbell; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the International Office for official publication in our Journal, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

FRANK PARKER,
D. W. MacDOUGALL,
A. C. MacKAY,

Committee.

John Best, L. U. No. 9*Initiated September 10, 1915, in L. U. No. 49*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, John Best; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Best Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our dear Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Best in this their time of great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Joseph Klima, L. U. No. 9*Initiated March 6, 1903, in L. U. No. 21*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our worthy Brother, Joseph Klima; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Klima Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Klima and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Leon Zucconi, L. U. No. 371*Initiated November 26, 1918*

Together we move onward in life, side by side. But all too frequently a step is missing from the ranks, a face that we have known so well is seen no more. Too soon we, the members of Local Union No. 371, of Monessen and vicinity, are called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our beloved Brother, Leon Zucconi, aged 35, who served the cause of union labor with steadfastness and loyalty.

So we humbly bow to the Divine Will; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers Journal, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

JAMES NACCARATO,
R. W. SHARPBACK,
WM. TACZANOWSKY,
Committee.

Lindsey R. Majors, L. U. No. 17*Initiated April 5, 1918, in L. U. No. 688*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Lindsey R. Majors, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 17 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother.

EDW. J. LYON,
WM. I. SPECK,
BERT ROBINSON,
Committee.

Bartholomew Bianchi, L. U. No. 9*Initiated August 2, 1920*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother, Bartholomew Bianchi; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Bianchi Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Bianchi and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

James L. O'Neill, L. U. No. 9*Initiated March 6, 1909*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James L. O'Neill; and

Whereas in the death of Brother O'Neill Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and earnest members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother O'Neill and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

G. T. Lamb, L. U. No. 613*Reinitiated February 19, 1925*

Whereas we must abide by the will of God in the sudden removal of our faithful Brother, G. T. Lamb, Local Union No. 613 wishes to offer our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives; and therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to the Worker for publication, and a copy spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

DAN W. BOONE,
P. M. CHRISTIAN,
C. B. KEY,
Committee.

William Feidler, L. U. No. 9*Initiated June 10, 1919*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Feidler; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Feidler one of its good and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Feidler in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Archibald B. Roark, L. U. No. 18*Reinitiated June 2, 1934*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 18, Los Angeles, Calif., mourn the passing of our Brother, Archibald B. Roark; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

WALTER R. SAUNDERS,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
WM. WAGNER,
Committee.

Andrew Blake, L. U. No. 104*Initiated June 18, 1919*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 104 records the passing into the Great Beyond of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Andrew Blake; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

Harry Geddes, L. U. No. 348*Initiated January 21, 1924, in L. U. No. 310*

The shadow of death has again passed over our local and left us to mourn a worthy and loyal Brother, Harry Geddes.

Steadfast and true, he served the cause of union labor to the best of his ability, and as a tribute to his memory be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

G. E. MAUGER,
F. W. KEYTE,
H. C. DAW,
Committee.

H. C. DAW, Recording Secretary.

T. M. Sanner, L. U. No. 758*Initiated February 12, 1926, in L. U. No. 151*

It is with deep regret and sorrow Local Union No. 758, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Telford M. Sanner, on December 15, 1934; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 758 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

R. S. WHITHAM,
R. AUSTIN,
J. CLUNE,
Committee.

Charles H. Goetzman, L. U. No. 18*Initiated March 4, 1930*

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Charles H. Goetzman, who departed this life December 17, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

WALTER R. SAUNDERS,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
WM. WAGNER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID JANUARY 1 TO 31, 1935

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. J. F. Reynolds	\$1,000.00
I. O. J. C. Austin	1,000.00
103 S. E. Sanborn	1,000.00
I. O. G. Tiger	1,000.00
758 T. M. Sanner	1,000.00
397 S. B. Jones	1,000.00
I. O. P. H. Lally	1,000.00
3 Robt. Hutchinson	1,000.00
210 A. H. Makely	1,000.00
151 Chas. Hyde	1,000.00
40 I. C. Tolin	300.00
134 E. G. Calonder	1,000.00
I. O. A. W. Higgins	1,000.00
I. O. J. J. Cusick	1,000.00
134 A. Loow	1,000.00
I. O. J. Murawski	1,000.00
18 C. H. Goetzman	825.00
186 H. A. Dormagen	300.00
104 T. E. Scanlon	1,000.00
110 J. H. McHugh	300.00
212 Edw. Quinn	1,000.00
I. O. F. Strangeman	1,000.00
770 Louis Schenck	1,000.00
3 F. C. Young	1,000.00
151 P. O'Donnell	1,000.00
I. O. G. H. Muhlenpah	1,000.00
I. O. D. W. Baldwin	1,000.00
I. O. M. McKinley	1,000.00
9 J. J. Klima	1,000.00
593 S. J. Myers	1,000.00
46 A. McConkey	1,000.00
I. O. Niel Petersen	1,000.00
3 Paul Perry	825.00
333 L. F. Jones	1,000.00
I. O. Jas. F. O'Reilly	1,000.00
52 H. Linzer	300.00
134 L. M. Haase	1,000.00
134 H. P. Sheffer	1,000.00
17 H. Petrak	825.00
40 J. E. Hammond	300.00
3 J. Crimmins	1,000.00
613 G. T. Lamb	1,000.00
38 F. C. Mixer	1,000.00
134 H. T. Stevenson	1,000.00
732 W. D. Carlisle	1,000.00
66 H. W. Hereford	1,000.00
732 C. Hanvey	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. J. A. Huff	1,000.00
940 R. S. Sowder	650.00
I. O. E. F. Sellers	1,000.00
373 C. Martin	1,000.00
I. O. J. H. Berkley	1,000.00
213 A. H. Goulding	1,000.00
348 Harry Geddes	1,000.00
230 J. N. MacVicar	1,000.00
213 Wm. H. Campbell	1,000.00
104 Andrew Blake	150.00
817 Cornelius Hughes	150.00

Total claims paid..... \$51,925.00

POLITICS OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

(Continued from page 51)

not intended to be seen by consumers and public until their results were irreversible. To show that secrecy and lobbying were intended (contrary to some claims which some of these Noisy ones made when their deeds were brought to light as noted below) one or two extracts from "leaking documents" will suffice. Probably these will in due time come to Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Carlisle for comparison with their E. E. I. announcements (as chickens come home to roost). Perhaps federal investigators may decide to develop and divulge at greater length these devious ways of this brand of Noisy exhorting reformers.

From "Statement of Principles," handed about in January, 1934, by the Noises, to which at first several persons wished to be known as sponsors who have since become strangely reticent on their connection with it. This statement was presented definitely to the "committee of 12 (or so)" which had been urged into being by the Noises. It was later known as the "triangle committee."

" * * * N. E. Code

(1) "The N. E. Code shall be an A. S. A. standard sponsored by Electrical Standards Committee."

(Note—The rest of this document makes illuminating reading. It may be noted that Electrical Standards Committee contains and is controlled by several of the commercial representatives sitting in these triangle meetings. It may also be noted that within five months, after these first secret plans had been forced out into the open, the intent to take the code sponsorship from N. F. P. A. was denied by participants in the meetings. Some denied that such a proposal had ever been made.)

(2) From a letter in April, 1934, to an N. F. P. A. officer from an N. F. P. A. and Electrical Committee officer who had attended these secret meetings of the committee of 12, is noted—

"There have been three meetings and there will undoubtedly be many more * * * The present series of conferences were entered upon at the initiative of the utilities * * * While it is true that the utilities have made a number of proposals for changing the method of procedure

with-respect to the N. E. Code. * * * As to the basic purposes of the conference * * * they are seeking by means of this conference to develop reactions to proposals * * * to make it possible for the whole light and power industry to get behind it (N. E. Code). They are making similar proposals with respect to many of the activities of Underwriters Laboratories * * *.

"If the time should come when the conference agrees to recommend any substantial modification of the N. F. P. A. or N. B. F. U. sponsorship of the N. E. Code * * *"

"'Confidential' Sessions Held

"So far it has been understood * * * that all discussions were confidential. * * * I for one do not understand how rumors concerning them or the plan under discussion have come about.

"It is clear that (—) will be successful in telling (—) whatever it is necessary for him to know."

Note—This N. F. P. A. officer at that time was fairly sure the meetings urged by the utilities were secret, that change of sponsorship of the N. E. Code was being urged, and that certain inquiries were to be told only what "it is necessary for him to know." The urge was toward a commercial bloc agreement on how to handle the N. E. Code, after which a bloc front would be presented in a promising effort to compel the public representatives to accept whatever "we principal interests" offer as a "plan". (3) From a resolution submitted in May, 1934, to N. F. P. A. by a member, and held in abeyance at request of N. F. P. A. board of directors and upon representations to the board and to this member, as noted in item (4) below, is noted * * *

"Whereas N. F. P. A. now stands before the public and before the governmental regulatory agencies as an independent voluntary association of associations, doing business in the open, in a wholly representative way, without fear or favor * * * Therefore be it

"Resolved, That this N. F. P. A. calls upon this group (E. E. I.—Nema-N. B. F. U.) * * * to cease and desist all efforts, continued meetings or correspondence as a group, of a secret nature, aimed at establishing, temporarily or permanently, a bloc or blocs for determination * * * outside N. F. P. A. or secretly in N. F. P. A. * * * any control or changed character of N. E. Code, or of trial installations which are not in accord with legal methods * * * which code this N. F. P. A. expects to continue to sponsor and to supervise in all its developments, for the good of the whole public, with the consent and participation at all stages of the whole public."

Note—Some of the other whereases recited that some N. F. P. A. officers had been found to be involved in these secret conferences and proposals and bloc actions—see item 2 above. It may be of present interest to note that certain members of the N. F. P. A. Board of Directors committed the error of trying to convince the presenter of this resolution that no secrecy was ever intended by the "triangle conference."

(4) From A. R. Small's* address to N. F.

*Chairman Sectional Committee on National Electrical Code.

P. A. convention, May 16, 1934, following N. F. P. A. Executive Committee consideration of the above proposed resolution, may be noted. * * *

Old Agencies To Be Scrapped

"Certain activities * * * involving an upset of the present machinery for compiling and producing the N. E. Code, and for doing a number of related things. * * * A number of utility representatives, after discussions among themselves, decided to arrange for what I shall hereafter call a triangle conference. * * * That group presented to the first meeting a so-called statement of principles. * * * This * * * proposed that the N. F. P. A. be by-passed * * * That N. B. F. U. should no longer publish N. E. Code. In addition * * * it proposed that Underwriters Laboratories give up to A. S. A. * * * sponsorship for * * * standards for electrical * * * materials * * *

"The possibility of amending the representation in the Electrical Committee was discussed. * * *

"During these discussions * * * it was suggested that the group resume compilation of a specimen code * * * and no requirement of the present code was omitted or modified. * * *

"This when inspected covered articles 1 to 20 in a general way * * * it was exactly the same code; at least I am assured there is not a provision in the present code omitted * * * and no provision in this draft that is not in the present code * * * It was turned back to the electric light and power group * * *

Note—No change or omission or addition was being made in the code. So as the big Noises had explained the matter and so Mr. Small explained it to the N. F. P. A. board of directors and to the person who had introduced before N. F. P. A. the resolution noted in item 3 above.

What Happens Behind the Scenes

(5) The president of N. F. P. A. at the same convention thanked Mr. Small for

"His very clear exposition of what has been going on behind the scenes, which has disturbed a good many members of N. F. P. A., including some members of the board of directors."

Note—Question arises as to whether the board and N. F. P. A. members would not have been even more disturbed had they not received assurances that no omissions, additions or changes were being made in the N. E. Code—in the E. E. I. draft—only "editorial" changes. How will they feel as the "covered truth is revealed?"

(6) Early in May, 1934, an officer of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors wrote an officer of E. E. I., who was sitting in these triangle meetings, requesting copy of the utility draft of N. E. Code (above referred to by A. R. Small) or such part as then completed, for consideration "before various people feel committed to the draft or method, without any knowledge of the I. A. E. I. point of view." He had a May reply that * * *

"I am a good deal embarrassed not to be able to comply with your request, * * * my draft, as far as it had gone was disclosed to them (triangle conference.) * * * As I will be responsible for it in capacity of author * * *

it is the intention to write this draft * * * so that if it were applied in the field its practical effect would be the same as the application of the existing code * * * I would be very much opposed to a premature disclosure * * * I am redoubling efforts to produce a complete draft. * * *

Public-Be-Damned Policy

Note—This officer assures that the intent was to have the practical effect of application of the utility draft the same as the present code. This has an amusing sound when compared with the fumings of the table thumper against the present code and the great efforts to prevent the public from knowing what was going on.

To this evasion the I. A. E. I. officer replied, also in May:

"We should not leave you under the misapprehension that the inspectors feel the need of any wholesale change in the form of the code and they are in no wise urging you or others to redouble efforts in this direction * * * You need not apologize for not sending copy of the draft, but since you have disclosed to others I will ask for a copy in place of the apology. * * * It was particularly unnecessary to disclose it to certain interests before disclosing it to all concerned * * * Does anyone instruct you not to send me a copy * * * who?"

"I am a little surprised that this draft does not turn out to be one of the main matters before the conference, since participants have written that the basic purpose was utility objections to the present plan of the code * * *

Note—No reply was made to this letter and no copy of the draft was sent.

(7) The drafts of E. E. I. code (with no one knows how much approval or promise of approval exacted from the manufacturer and insurance participants in the secret triangle meetings) was sent out just as the I. A. E. I. and I. A. M. E.* conventions were being held in September, 1934, being also then presented to Electrical Committee, entirely without the point of view of I. A. E. I. being known.

The draft was prefaced by statements which changed the character and scope of the code, rules were omitted and added—all contrary to the understanding given by N. E. L. A. to the Electrical Committee, which had expressed its willingness to receive an "editorial" revision. This draft also contravenes the understanding given to A. R. Small in the triangle meetings and by him reported to N. F. P. A. having, of course, its influence on N. F. P. A. action, and on the presenter of the resolution thus acting as a reason for his not pressing for action on the resolution by the N. F. P. A. convention.

(8) The E. E. I., in October, 1934, just after the presentation of the draft and after it had begun to receive some analysis by inspectors, and after the draft had been presented to Electrical Committee, hired a man whose connection with I. A. E. I. had twice previously been used in efforts to seduce inspectors, out of a mistaken persuasion that personal friendship may be used this way, to go against their better judgment and experience and allow the N. E. Code to be changed to permit non-complying and patented commercially promoted ma-

*International Association of Municipal Electricians.

terials, by whose promoters this man was highly paid though but temporarily employed. The present employment is apparently for this same purpose of prostituting old friendships and loyalties to the end of getting inspector support for the so-called code drafted under the foregoing circumstances by certain of the E. E. I. group.

Note—This documentation is too fragmentary to show all the incriminating activities involved. * * *

The head Noises still continue to echo and the announcements of E. E. I. at its formation seem not to be of any effect. Many illuminating separate occurrences cannot, because of space and reader patience limitations, be recorded. The manner in which A. S. A. is controlled, and how this control has in recent years been concentrated in E. E. I. and its partisans, so far as electrical codes are concerned, is one such story.

It is apparent that, judged by what happened, and is happening in Cleveland, Ohio, at this very moment, that the politics apparent in the Electrical Committees is showing itself in a fight on city ordinances.

LABOR IS NO STEP-CHILD IN SWEDEN

(Continued from page 49)

gen), which was founded in 1902. Certain especial groups of employers remain outside this federation but, in general, the method used by the federation is quite universal. This method is that of collective bargaining with the union representatives. It is significant to note that a large proportion of the agreements which are reached are national in scope (in 1929, 36 per cent).

The government has created impartial bodies for conciliation in labor disputes and has also established a special Labor Court. Representation is given to both workers and employers.

To an American this widespread economic collectivism of Scandinavia—of which collective bargaining is but one illustration—is particularly interesting. Many factors, non-economic as well as economic, have produced this social phenomenon. It stands in sharp contrast to our own situation with the individualism that has characterized our economic life, at least up to the advent of our "New Deal." It is not my purpose here to evaluate that one or the other but merely to point out that the company union movement could naturally not be a part of the Scandinavian economic structure.

III. Relief Measures

The last question which Mr. Hedges has asked me concerns the relief measures. One might say, briefly, that no recovery program comparable to our own has been undertaken by the Scandinavian countries. At the same time it must be remembered that several of the important measures included in our "New Deal" had developed in the European countries over the past decades. This is the case of social insurance.

The unemployment relief measures of Scandinavia have been of a varied sort and, therefore, furnish a fruitful field of investigation. Sweden has followed a

public works program without a government unemployment insurance system (until this last summer when a voluntary system was enacted). Denmark, on the other hand, has had a fully developed unemployment insurance plan.

The organization and evaluation of these relief measures are much too broad in scope to undertake in this brief article. The reader is referred to the volume mentioned above in which the subject is discussed in full. One important conclusion it may be well to state. From my first-hand investigation of the relief plans of Scandinavia, I am fully convinced that the problem of unemployment relief is very much more difficult than authorities in our country realize. To support this statement, I need only point out that the government of Sweden, which has maintained since 1914 a continuously functioning organization in its National Unemployed Commission, has been able to absorb in public work only about a half of its unemployed workers. Denmark, with a highly organized unemployment insurance system, has found that this system has long ceased to be an "insurance" measure and has become, as in England, a means of granting doles. Scandinavian experience in unemployment relief has demonstrated that unemployment is what one might term a "multiple problem." It

has its interrelations in every part of the national and international economy. After two decades of continuous effort in the field of unemployment relief, Sweden still faces an unsolved social question.

BELIEVES F. H. A. SHOULD EMPLOY CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 62)

the lion and the lion roars and rages at the lamb because he does not care to share his bed.

They are not quite ready to lie down in peace and contentment because each blames the other for his own predicament when both are to blame. Co-operation is needed.

NOTICE

The following Brothers of L. U. No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y., are requested to get in touch with Financial Secretary Yale Ketchum, 206 Milton Avenue, before April 1, 1935: William Brownell, David Lindsy, James Emmerson, Robert Stanton, Harry Klien (whereabouts unknown), B. Pruitt, Ithaca; Joe Marvin.

H. RICHTER,
Recording Secretary.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1934, TO JANUARY 10, 1935

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	80354 81738	43	385949 386022	128	147810 147824	233	375392 375467	353	400814 400845
1	11416 11421	44	970209 970222	129	305109 305120	235	886586 886590	354	236036 236061
1	61602 61610	45	894521 894537	129	815016 815034	237	231143 231166	357	53647 53651
1	133058 133060	46	29301 29309	130	145572 145572	239	678601 678612	357	221882 221883
1	536577 536700	46	567091 567270	130	518398 518400	240	558770 558780	360	248936 248936
1	606001 606011	48	180032 180046	130	521401 521622	241	386358 386371	360	564827 564860
1	963881 963883	48	336603 336750	130	564296 564476	243	139166 139172	369	449217 449250
2	471591 471750	48	417844 417900	131	234347 234380	245	401471 401620	369	486601 486679
2	621751 621760	48	478501 478507	133	303953 303979	246	967587 967606	370	939712 939718
3	X-G, 43377-43400	48	518401 518419	135	962521 962539	246	318506 318510	371	897719 897725
3	X-G, 43559-43600	50	271453 271500	136	212649 212652	252	772255 772274	372	483337 483384
3	X-G, 43637-43764	50	620251 620254	136	377927 377967	253	897198 897213	373	655986 655994
3	X-G, 43755-43800	51	556566 556610	136	429783 429826	254	905162 905166	377	29622 29622
3	X-G, 43801-44399	52	412179 412500	137	244510 244514	255	56813 56818	377	132059 132102
3	X-G, 44401-44600	52	415029 415243	138	298866 298899	256	204391 204396	379	907018 907034
3	X-G, 44601-44800	52	415501 416102	141	398122 398138	256	304984 304997	380	643740 643766
3	X-G, 44801-46147	53	463839 463884	143	405815 405867	257	917084 917097	382	380245 380250
3	X-G, 46201-46000	54	193847 193876	145	431816 431870	259	5700 5700	382	202801 202813
3	X-G, 46601-46699	55	484820 484850	145	404601 404671	259	168901 168916		(TriPLICATE)
3	X-G, 46801-46943	56	66359 66360	150	954232 954233	259	223812 223852	382	545251 545263
3	X-G, 47001-47131	56	187862 187862	151	152131 152133	260	651428 651438	384	28429 28433
3	O-A, 5970-6000	56	904111 904131	151	479986 480000	263	235637 235658	389	974126 974134
3	O-A, 6032-6317	57	318296 318321	151	566251 566458	265	263681 263686	393	943481 943494
3	O-A, 6416-6475	59	128530 128546	152	779826 779854	267	61167 61173	394	974410 974435
3	O-A, 6601-6603	59	576065 576137	153	31208 31214	268	261753 261754	397	72024 72024
3	O-A, 6861-6884	60	252836 252854	153	148188 148210	268	417640 417652	397	231827 231878
3	A-2-H, 8	60	445136 445230	155	300026 300030	269	87704 87740	400	244813 244849
3	A-J, 6104-6200	65	174476 174493	156	950351 950366	270	86338 86347	401	949166 949189
3	A-J, 6303-6719	65	558432 558600	159	175716 175750	275	963158 963174	403	626596 626600
3	A-J, 6801-6889	66	178651 178656	159	175903 175905	276	482736 482792	405	960261 960285
3	A-4-H, 891-946	66	321358 321378	159	195468 195474	277	294268 294293	406	680727 680747
3	A-4-H, 1050-1081	66	436081 436760	159	603751 603806	278	24694 24707	408	172807 172808
3	C-J, 262-283	67	937451 937464	160	252094 252120	280	957925 957933	408	149294 149301
4	254126 254132	68	59430 59430	160	271462 271462	281	402669 402692	408	526558 526600
5	342 343	68	436712 436729	161	903476 903490	285	162001 162003	409	172217 172247
5	374209 374250	68	440663 440694	163	965809 965861	285	497101 497102	411	230802 230858
5	411001 411385	69	532983 532985	164	403321 408410	285	642591 642600	413	208334 208426
5	428511 428597	72	958588 958595	164	409881 410250	288	52514 52516	413	437530 437568
6	141885 141900	73	15914 15921	169	631724 631731	288	612783 612800	416	963465 963484
6	531250 532135	73	22287 22293	173	36693 36693	290	960994 961007	417	315262 315292
7	14736 14736	73	456433 456500	173	651851 651859	291	342126 342159	418	33062 33062
7	204973 204975	76	565544 565614	175	967002 967034	293	309093 309102	418	159537 159554
7	387428 387519	79	423881 424059		(Copy)	296	653263 653272	418	465375 465502
8	19211 19211	80	965519 965543	176	25409 25451	301	274182 274202	421	7801 7820
8	83111 83145	81	232133 232200	177	10566 10572	302	25891 25892	424	944547 944554
8	376773 376807	81	486901 486913	177	86843 86878	302	290426 290444	425	262125 262129
9	270856 270863	83	157639 157646	177	164956 165000	303	528434 528440	426	951363 951369
9	459725 459750	83	531608 531750	178	19171 19178	304	530410 530451	427	256147 256147
9	618001 618640	83	612001 612117	180	48711 48716	305	238342 238366	427	527470 527534
9	143551 143603	84	76487 76500	180	241717 241800	306	347463 347498	428	938935 938947
9	457612 457780	84	241861 241873	180	560251 560272	307	248401 248410	429	191907 191918
14	37354 37364	84	261451 261466	181	129636 129675	307	628793 628800	429	231431 231492
16	217231 217254	84	307201 307300	183	250801 250827	308	87947 87950	430	499512 499537
16	559663 559748	86	405542 405636	183	895496 895500	308	211342 211360	431	39323 39334
17	50949 50956	86	407408 407455	184	444544 444544	308	249001 249023	431	193378 193391
17	596291 596800	87	886027 886032	185	326006 326050	308	900889 900900	434	945411 945420
18	133302 133313	88	475450 475465	190	227871 227871	309	463121 463206	435	403521 403545
18	255958 255978	90	373378 373457	190	951237 951265	309	514318 514547	437	222146 222166
18	350491 350828	91	237520 237532	191	935310 935321	311	25762 25782	438	213249 213300
21	254148 254160	93	935187 935192	193	519611 519817	311	400681 400734	438	245444 245448
22	325284 325331	94	940295 940306	193	570253 570368	313	205837 205839	438	379215 379261
22	419220 419249	95	235031 235050	194	183166 183216	313	248123 248148	440	913999 914006
25	421324 421500	96	29807 29826	194	562803 562906	317	17537 17570	441	939499 939510
25	611251 611323	96	82350 82434	195	147817 147820	317	72331 72334	442	39981 39988
26	75754 75754	98	90391 90418	195	557535 557634	318	969710 969736	444	340579 340598
26	371750 371931	98	376202 376650	196	121523 121533	321	170703 170703	445	182101 182101
26	168397 168427	98	380433 381014	196	314561 314680	321	913315 913324	445	240952 240964
26	425265 425292	98	401401 401782	197	584209 584221	321	934172 934194	446	250659 250665
27	185397 185406	99	126771 126771	200	40512 40514	322	958870 958872	446	952934 952944
28	5396 5400	99	397237 397354	200	208551 208690	323	2769 2777	449	27608 27608
28	9001 9074	99	400088 400201	203	501301 501302	323	400004 400080	449	910718 910734
28	258600 258750	100	282976 282999	203	630750 630750	324	200019 200020	452	906696 906699
28	404929 405137	101	284606 284613	204	237532 237535	324	957493 957524	453	251828 251848
28	427501 427612	104	312737 312750	205	525817 525833	326	232492 232493	458	481862 481883
31	218783 218830	104	537751 537927	208	199744 199752	326	257883 258000	459	234027 234035
31	337401 337482	105	700477 700490	208	884518 884538	326	417751 417855	459	428251 428335
32	627480 627490	106	202767 202768	209	486301 486311	328	130914 130944	459	968027 968100
33	63273 63281	106	230580 230608	210	600744 600750	329	177332 177343	460	616009 616012
34	39958 39958	106	265051 265055	210	370224 370307	329	222521 222548	461	864566 864584
34	339469 339537	108	85374 85390	211	308031 308110	329	956346 956400	465	466036 466107
34	436195 436231	108	382759 382790	211	429311 429370	332	475065 475140	466	62161 62182
35	310115 310115	109	893049 893065	212	18147 18180	333	243756 243756	466	308451 308510
35	419368 419410	110	138941 138956	212	81660 81661	333	426163 426257	467	159032 159032
36	21956 21960	110	451249 451373	212	202235 202452	335	87797 87801	467	480335 480345
36	486019 486071	111	915247 915240	214	45114 45118	335	908646 908655	468	666433 666439
37	375853 375872	113	27983 27986	214	467308 467350	339	47912 47955	470	84595 84600
38	136697 136698	113	955290 955320	214	537279 537376	340	348397 348406	470	250201 250202
38	389515 390079	114	235225 235230	214	942430 942439	341	283996 284017	471	250501 250517
38	425997 426855	115	64811 64811	215	247801 247823	342	644575 644578	471	922489 922500
38	510304 510550	115	86941 86949	215	903296 903300	343	949655 949665	474	5758 5759
39	16320 16333	116	184501 184540	222	108890 108896	344	652070 652087	474	247501 247578
39	251447 251448	116	477083 477128	223	27908 27955	345	888116 888123	475	2

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
488	95192	95241	601	546610	546628	704	159992	160004	901	263276	263360
492	543037	543086	602	20867		709	89268	89275	901	968781	968810
494	181971	182070	602	934758	934779	710	652760	652780	912	6181	6192
497	204533	204542	604	260897	260943	711	343212	343271	912	398711	398803
499	960800	960837	604	971131	971170	714	657485	657498	914	378810	378822
500	21402	21435	611	27355	27367	714	229059		915	76004	76007
500	563338	563420	611	195159	195160	716	113691	113880	918	230229	230250
501	54638	54650	613	44011	44020	716	289831	289834	937	672433	672446
501	377774	377870	613	237241	237260	717	9860	9861	940	225784	225807
501	430284	430499	613	419081	419250	717	223044	223102	948	182863	182913
502	53462		613	581251	581340	718	161401	161442	948	519943	519989
502	885447	885455	615	239748	239763	718	497701		953	912804	912810
504	813964	813972	617	795498	795515	719	553501	553540	956	83893	83898
506	902751	902752	618	184201	184202	719	825744	825750	958	242708	242711
507	668271	668273	618	480051	480064	722	550029	550036	963	313599	313607
508	421521	421536	618	282465	282468	723	221468	221469	970	233485	233512
509	669331	669331	619	482132	482140	723	469179	469299	978	74661	74663
510	35282	35285	621	236877		724	212935	212957	991	186601	186604
514	762361	762370	621	921390	921398	724	972429	972479	991	914590	914598
515	631844	631848	623	869102	869127	725	232187	232211	995	483635	483670
520	959820	959832	630	948143	948158	727	657789	657799	996	55251	55281
521	234292		631	245150	245185	728	901059	901072	996	87325	87337
521	245745	245773	633	240076	240088	729	622659	622663	997	237945	237963
522	966426	966495	633	269856		731	483956	483982	997	267762	
526	945731	945739	634	958580	958587	732	244206	244265	1002	528868	528901
528	44542	44550	636	306261	306364	734	420293	420411	1024	185209	185250
528	574606	574685	637	212936		735	663445	663451	1024	548251	548278
529	47922	47927	637	243905	243958	736	967253	967269	1029	906161	906172
530	485703	485709	640	168717	168750	743	690706	690730	1036	236781	236801
532	316170	316261	640	621001	621014	748	227181	227256	1037	404321	404420
536	905489	905496	642	13819	13820	748	241660	241665	1047	698136	698171
538	19047	19063	642	922617	922632	757	946100	946113	1054	234656	234662
539	497401	497408	643	961633	961652	758	240829	240868	1057	482715	482721
540	900506	900523	644	227254		760	542286	542410	1091	941942	941961
544	41439	41440	644	482443	482457	762	968191	968210	1095	207454	
544	42721	42750	646	47642	47650	764	227827	227868	1095	532268	532296
544	547501	547580	647	972006	972012	770	397979	397984	1099	645453	645456
545	952674	952728	648	14430	14432	773	901721	901741	1108	81863	81865
548	621196	621200	648	268581	268647	774	242166	242207	1118	965135	965155
549	11831	11832	648	420381	420402	779	249301	249312	1131	949891	949898
549	131919	131989	649	226086		782	930087	930096	1032	932837	932846
552	95806	95815	649	328881	328920	784	223672	223673	1072	358997	359002
553	226852	226868	650	253870	253889	784	468126	468150	1086	21513	21545
553	241395	241397	650	281573	281575	787	964245	964256	1101	940661	940670
554	898332	898340	656	210755	210766	792	919440	919447	1135	973851	973869
555	561026	561037	656	964916	964935	794	39725	39743	1141	22158	22163
556	480933	480943	657	962179	962183	794	175621	175632	1141	340065	340115
557	942761	942769	660	924737	924776	794	434846	434946	1141	434846	434891
558	246018	246078	661	240374	240394	798	595521	595530	1144	81557	81567
558	258304	258320	663	159827	159900	801	260070	260085	1151	657880	657883
559	86025	86038	663	159301	159307	801	969365	969385	1154	4671	4674
561	199278	199428	663	466240	466284	802	237044	237061	1154	963729	963747
562	920577	920593	663	481263	481284	807	236259	236300	1156	92267	
564	741010	741016	664	970011	970053	807	266263	266266	1156	416386	416440
565	225093	225099	665	21555	21600	809	485406	485418			
567	541564	541613	665	144126	144295	811	64733	64737			
568	54151	54159	665	282221	282288	813	930415	930427			
568	370616	370640	666	260791	260921	817	423398	423533			
569	317876	317938	666	439651	439670	824	237658	237672			
570	16498	16500	666	65264		835	225963	225971			
570	496501	496508	668	481539	481550	838	894054	894076			
573	903728	903739	669	241940	241947	840	971427	971438			
577	57333	57334	670	176166	176176	844	234070	234081			
577	910498	910500	671	923615	923651	844	265665	265666			
577	484201	484229	673	663414	663432	848	228811	228838			
580	271081		674	243015	243019	851	931033	931041			
580	961877	961894	674	262369		854	722063	722088			
582	254729	254735	676	83307	83312	855	236608	236634			
583	174300		677	20150		856	161702				
583	249459		677	874976	874995	856	468921	468925			
583	468001	468021	678	227497	227513	856	468315	468327			
583	948556	948581	678	241964		857	620616	620634			
584	140356		679	955535	955540	862	246901	246933			
584	323846	323901	681	641958	641966	863	480622	480631			
584	433886	433927	683	243610	243701	864	92950	93000			
585	246476	246488	684	934469	934489	864	549751	549757			
585	618193	618240	685	604472	604495	865	402059	402145			
586	228398	228432	687	182401		869	262051	262053			
588	384201	384245				869	441471	441491			
589	243225					870	422283	422314			
589	369436	369515				873	909511	909523			
590	251274					874	643852				
590	950869	950877				881	249901	249914			
591	953586	953600				881	264151	264153			
593	624790	624795				885	254518	254546			
595	45972	45976				886	442657	442681			
595	158612	158620				883	259651	259679			
595	597927	598070				883	969028	969040			
596	440783	440790				889	161101	161134			
597	895949	895958				889	496201	496225			
599	498003	498019				890	239171	239216			
600	930648	930650				892	959476	959488			
601	148641	148643				900	889034	889041			

MISSING

1-61597-61601, 133054-
057, 536571-576,
969877-880.
9-270855.
40-572139.
151-152130.
193-570364-366.
317-72330.
324-200017-018.
411-230816.
714-229058.
748-241660, 662-664.
883-259652-654, 657-658,
661, 663, 665, 667,
672, 675, 677,
969036.
901-263331-340.
996-87326, 87332, 87336.

VOID

3-X-G, 43561, 43836,
43927, 44030,
44099, 44296,
44303, 44304,
44317, 44378,
44949, 45103,
45208, 45340,
45717, 45781,
45782, 45807,
45897, 46053,
46813.
3-O-A, 5982, 5984,
5988, 5995, 6249.
3-A-J, 6615, 6647,
6671, 6871.
3-A-H, 944.
3-A-H, 1079.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING RECEIVED

25-421311-322.
83-531583.
164-409521-530.
214-942421.
233-236364, 636-637,
640.
595-45966-45970, 158604-
610.
618-282456.
772-702475.
817-123251-392.
901-259606.
BLANK
46-567270.
48-478505-507.
164-409521-530.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
VOID-NOT VOID

48-336601.
321-913309.
912-191250.

A. T. AND T. PUTS FINGER ON RADIO

(Continued from page 48)

- (a) Sales and manufacturing fields—R. C. A. Victor Company, Inc., and R. C. A. Radiotron Company, Inc., and its subsidiary, E. T. Cunningham, Inc.
- (b) Wireless telegraphy—R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and Radio-marine Corporation of America.

- (c) Broadcasting—National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
- (d) Sound recording and reproduction for talking motion pictures—R. C. A. Victor Company.
- (e) Student training for radio work—R. C. A. Institutes, Inc.
- (f) Real Estate—Radio Real Estate Corporation of America.

In addition to the wholly owned subsidiaries above, R. C. A. has a controlling interest in the Victor Talking Machine

Company and through it a 27 per cent interest in the Electrical and Musical Industries, Inc. (formed in 1931 through the merger of the Columbia Gramophone Company, Ltd., and the Gramophone Company, Ltd., of Great Britain). R. C. A. also owned a 49 per cent interest in the General Motors Radio Corporation, which was liquidated in 1931. R. C. A. now has a controlling interest in the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, which has several subsidiaries of its own.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED

25-421311-322.
83-531583.
164-409521-530.
214-942421.
233-233634, 636-637, 640.
595-45966-45970, 158604-610.
618-282456.
772-702475.
817-423251-392.
901-259606.

BLANK

46-567270.
48-478505-507.
164-409521-530.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID

48-336601.
321-913309.
912-191250.

MISSING

1-61597-61601, 133054-057, 536571-576, 963877-880.
9-270855.
40-572139.
151-152130.
193-570364-366.
317-72330.
324-200017-018.
411-230816.
714-229058.
748-241660, 662-664.
883-259652-654, 657-658, 661, 663, 665, 667, 672, 675, 677, 969038.
901-263331-340.
996-87326, 87332, 87336.

VOID

3-X-G, 43561, 43836, 43927, 44030, 44099, 44303, 44317, 44378, 44949, 45208, 45717, 45782, 45887, 46053, 46813.
3-O-A, 5982, 5984, 5988, 5995, 6249.
3-A-J, 6615, 6647, 6671, 6871.
3-A-H, 944.
3-A-H

ON EVERY JOB

*There's a Laugh
& Two*

Here is some new talent that is particularly suited to this page. Why not come out of your disguise?

But Harmless, No Doubt

There's old Joe, our boss, who's a liar from
—well!
He'll start with his tales at the sound of the
bell.
As to proof of his yarns, you never can tell.
He'll tell 'em and tell 'em and if you'll sit still,
You're in for an hour of solid good thrill.
He'll take you to seas that have never been
manned;
From there to the desert, with its red glowing
sand.
He'll fight and he'll wrestle and he'll run a
foot race.
You'll be out of breath, with his tales to keep
pace.
He's fireman, engineer, racer, sailor and
pug—
But most of us think he's a crazy old bug!

A. HELPER,
Local No. 9.

* * *

Facts We Have Never Known Before

The truth and nothing but the truth, so
help me!

Brother Jim Baker says, "Bli'me, Bill; how
do the bloody bloomin' sparrows fly in a
London fog?"

"Why do you ask such a question, Jim?"

"Oh," says Jim, "Two buddies and I went
fishing through the ice on Lake Wawasee;
a heavy fog developed and we were marooned
on the lake all night until daybreak."

"Tough luck, Jim. But you had better buy
a compass."

BILL LEWIS,
L. U. No. 723, Fort Wayne, Ind.

* * *

Cucaracha, C. Z.

A song heard on the radio recalls that soon
after the Panama Canal was opened, a tre-
mendous landslide at Cucaracha (Cockroach)
Hill closed it again for months. An Ameri-
can chef in the zone who thought it a good
idea to give local names to his dishes won-
dered why his Cucaracha salad was a dud.

ARNOLD FOX,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Rhymelettes

No. 1—"Luck"

A magic word that proclaims glorious cheer,
Whose very letters spell magic charm:
Yet for idlers who expect it to appear,
It often holds in store naught but untold
harm.

While he who forges fervently ahead,
With determination and vim in lead
Creates and refashions it, instead,
Manipulatin' it to suit his need.

And "Lady Luck" her blessings will bestow,
Upon those who in search for it will go!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

*Here is a real hot off the job poem by
Brother Hendrick, with the atmosphere and
phraseology of the man who knows what it
is all about:*

The Lights of Hope

'Tis 4 a. m., the graveyard shift,
The night is wet and drear;
To readers by a warm fireside,
I wish "A Bright New Year!"

This is written "on the job," amidst
The harsh noises of our day;
To convey the season's greetings,
To workers far away.

If old friends could meet me now,
And see how I am dressed,
I'm sure they'd think that I had found
The wild and woolly west!

My clothing is a rainproof suit,
And all besmired with mud;
At times I have nothing to do,
And sometimes I sweat blood.

Around my chest, a floating vest,
That's one of many rules;
And on my feet are rubber boots,
For wading muddy pools.

A safety belt with many tools,
Kline hooks and con. and pliers;
For six dark hours I am ready,
To maintain the wires.

This shack is on a man-made isle,
Midway of the river;
Outside the rain-like sleet is falling,
And sometimes we shiver.

Outside I hear the screeching of
Labor saving machines;
I am sitting by a drum stove,
Just finished bread and beans.

Just now the work is quiet,
And I have nothing to do;
My thoughts go out to workers like
Masterson and you.

I'm signed up with the roughnecks,
Who muck out in the storm;
I rather be a narrow-back,
And work where it is warm.

I'm working on a great big dam,
Where two thousand lights shine bright;
Stand by on the night patrol,
"Watchman of the night."

Right now the mist is freezing,
A northwest silver thaw;
Making beautiful the mountains—
But, oh, how cold and raw.

I'm grateful for the privilege
To work and walk around;
And always ready for service,
Above or on the ground!

I'm grateful to God and Roosevelt,
Gratitude fills my heart;
And as long as I am on this dam
I will do my part!

This muse must now abruptly close,
I clearly hear three whistle blows!

WALTER H. HENDRICK.

On Receiving My Pension

Old and gray. No one near me;
Friends all gone, who once did cheer me.
Old and feeble, now I must shirk,
Keeping up with daily work,
As the young must do today,
I with them could never stay.

None today would me employ,
None to recommence the joy,
When at labor was my delight
Recompensed for brain and might.
All they gave I earned their giving,
What they called for workers' living,
And with this was taught to save,
Paying passage to my grave.

When age comes, what is man's worth?
Why laid aside upon this earth,
When deeds of worth he has shown
And never reaped what he had sown?
But if of iron he were made,
He could be recast for some useful trade,
But human beings have been fulfilled,
When by death their life is stilled.

*Stand by your unions, with all your might,
Battle for your labor's right.
It's the one who'll ever heed
Your old age, in dire need.*

WM. F. WURM,
Local No. 3.

*A very good expression of the worker's life,
Brother Wurm, and though this is supposed
to be a laugh column, we have room for the
serious side, too. We hope that you'll enjoy
your pension for many years.*

* * *

*Oh, boy, Duke, you certainly were
dreaming!*

Only a Dream

I dreamed that City Service stock
Was again paying dividends,
All employees receiving profits
From their five-year plan.

I saw a raise in wages and
Shortening of our hours,
All granted voluntarily
By the Wall Street powers.

I heard the Chamber of Commerce
Say that labor's views were right,
And told them all to organize
And carry on the fight.

The bonus was paid up in cash,
And France had paid her debt,
Oliver Myers took a vacation,
Carl McMullen lost a bet.

I dreamed that Hugh Johnson
Had put teeth in the NRA,
And Henry Ford accepted
That Section 7 (a).

This sounds like the promises
Of a Republican candidate—
But I know where to place the blame,
It was something that I'd ate.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
L. U. No. 245.



The Man Is Hungry

BY ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

He wanders from the waterfront
To stand before a restaurant;
Hunched against the bleak wind, there
To scan the flapping bill-of-fare.
The collar of his frayed, thin coat
Clutched with a cold hand to his throat—
Plenty here for choosing from.
A sparrow even has a crumb . . .
The man is hungry—what is wrong?
Why does he turn and pass along?

—*The Survey.*

